State Library

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876. NUMBER 32.

The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week....	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks....	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks....	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks....	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months..	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	34.00	36.00
6 months..	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets

T. T. RUTIER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—C. W. Grandy.

Clerk—Wm. Keaton.

Constable—J. H. Mitchell.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORTE LODGE NO. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT NO. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Madre.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. E. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and L. J. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. S. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Warren, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
JAMES JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

THE

Albemarle House,

T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located; is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps Now Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of Cocacines in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gin son and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Elm and the Vine.

"Uphold my feeble branches
With thy strong arms, I pray;"
Thus to the elm, her neighbor—
The vine—was heard to say;
"Else, lying low and helpless,
A weary lot is mine,
Crawled o'er by every reptile,
And browsed by hungry kine."
The elm was moved to pity;
Then spoke the generous tree:
"My hapless friend, come hither,
And find support in me."

The kindly elm, receiving
The graceful vine's embrace,
Became the chosen covert
In which the wild birds sing;
Became the love of shepherds,
And glory of the spring.

Oh, beautiful example
For youthful minds to heed!
The good we do to others
Shall never miss its meed;
The love of those whose sorrows
We lighten shall be ours,
And o'er the path we walk in
That love shall scatter flowers.

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

My Mortification.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

"I met the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, on Main street, girls! She looks nice, but isn't at all pretty. What could he have seen in her to attract him? I can't understand it. Everybody thought he would marry Gertie Graves, he was so attentive to her. I'm sure she loved him, and Gertie is very pretty and sweet." Quite out of breath, Bella tossed her hat and gloves upon the piano, and throwing herself into a careless position on the lounge, awaited a reply.

Aunt Sue, who was sewing at the window, smiled at Bella's remark, and then concluded to answer her query by a story. She therefore said, quietly, as she went on with her long seam:

"I don't know, Bella, but you may have explained the reason of Dave Evans' choice in confessing your surprise at it. You say his bride is nice looking. Now, although Gertie Graves may be a very pretty and sweet girl, as you say, I am sure that adjective would never accurately describe her. 'Nice' means neat, orderly and cleanly, and Gertie is neither cleanly nor neat."

"Why, Aunt Sue, what do mean?" and Bella's brown eyes snapped, while the "girls," her two sisters, looked at one another over their needles and smiled. They understood Aunt Sue, and thought she had taken a very good text and illustration, for the sermon they were sure she was going to preach to careless Bella.

"I will tell you a matter-of-fact story, Bella, that is literally true, and then perhaps you may judge better what I mean.

"When I was a young girl about your age," she began, "I was one of the most careless and untidy persons you can imagine. It never mattered very much to me whether my bed was made, or whether my room was fit to be seen through the day or not. As for putting away or hanging up my dresses and clothing at night, that I never thought of doing. My things were tossed upon chairs, or lay in little white heaps on the floor, in any spot where I last happened to step out of them. You may imagine, therefore, that they never looked very smooth or fresh when I put them on in the morning."

As she spoke, aunt glanced at the elaborately trimmed overskirt, and knife plaited ruffles of the rumpled silk suit Bella had curled herself up in on the lounge.

"Of course I liked to be well dressed when I went out, and I generally did look so, I believe, for I had nice clothes, and was not an altogether plain looking girl, although you may not think so now. But I never thought of 'taking care' of my wardrobe, and I never cared to look neatly dressed at home.

"Anything would do for breakfast, I used to say; and so in the morning, my curls were usually crumpled together and tucked under a net, my collar soiled, my slippers burst at the sides or down at the heel, and my wrapper torn. Altogether I presented anything but a nice appearance in my breakfast toilet.

"My careless habits worried mother very much, for she was one of the neatest and most orderly of women; but I was an only child, and was allowed to do very much as I preferred. Mother picked up, and mended, and fixed, and righted things for me with untiring patience.

'Well, the year that I was eighteen I went to the seaside to spend the summer months with a friend of mother's. She had daughters about my age, and offered to *chaperone* me that season, because mother could not accompany us.

"I was eager to visit a watering place, of course, and that nothing might be wanting, a complete new wardrobe was made for me. Every article was pretty and fashionable. Besides this, I had a beautiful dressing-case, furnished with everything suitable for the toilet, a large new Saratoga trunk, and many little things that had been bought to make my room pretty and attractive.

"The house at which we boarded was a large, old-fashioned building, with piazzas running all round it on every floor. Our rooms opened upon the first piazza, and were all connected by doors. There were a great many visitors that season, and as servants were scarce, Mrs. Hamilton, the lady in whose care I had been placed, told our hostess that the young ladies of her party would attend to their own rooms.

"I was not pleased with this arrangement, for I hated the care of the room; but I did not trouble myself much about it. I had too many enjoyments outside, to allow this responsibility to worry me.

"There was a very pleasant and merry company at the old seaside house that summer, and such boat rides, and baths, and drives, and parties as we had, would have satisfied the most exacting pleasure seeker. Every day seemed only more joyous and happy than the last. To us, then—to me, at least—the whole wide world was *couleur de rose*, and the future as well as the present had all the glory of a golden age.

"Mrs. Hamilton's son, and two of his college friends, Dr. Grayson and Prof. Blanc, came down to the shore towards the last of the season. It was not long before one of these two became to me the 'one only' for whose attentions I cared.

"He was a young man from New England, and possessed all the best Puritan characteristics of his race. Thoroughly gentlemanly in his appearance, manners, and dress, talented, well educated, exquisite in his tastes almost to fastidiousness, he was, withal, a person of most excellent character, and being fine looking, besides, it is no wonder that I was attracted to him. He was several years my senior, but that only gave additional *eclat* to my conquest; for it was very soon noticed that among all the young ladies at the house, I was apparently the favorite of the elegant professor.

"My wardrobe, as I have said, was new and fresh, and I was not so plain looking as you may suppose. My wrinkles were dimples in those days, and my eyes were as bright as Bella's, and I did not wear glasses then. In short, I suppose I was quite a belle.

"But dresses, however pretty and fashionably made, will not stay pretty, and whole, and fresh, if not taken care of. More than this, a beautiful face is of little account when set in a frame of tossed and dowdily-done-up hair. It was not many weeks before my careless habits told upon my appearance. Mrs. Hamilton and the girls, or some friendly lady who took an interest in me, would now and then in company pin up my gathers, smooth out my ribbons, or pull off some loose braid from my dress skirt.

"Finally it became the habit of the Hamilton girls, and therefore a matter of course, to look me all over before we went to ride, or down to the parlors, lest I should lose some article of attire, and call a blush to their cheeks.

"I remember that once I was very much mortified, when the professor handed me a fearfully soiled collar that had come off my sack, and which I was obliged to acknowledge was mine. Even I, thoughtless as I was, had hesitated about putting it on in the morning—and, girls, always remember that when a collar is in doubt, it is—dirty.

"If I had only settled that point properly when I stood before my glass in the morning, I should not have been stung with shame when Miss Grayson exclaimed, as the professor asked for its owner, and held it towards her:

"'Please don't imagine I would wear a collar like that!'

"Our rooms, as I said, opened on a long piazza, which commanded a fine view of the sea. This piazza was consequently a favorite promenade.

"You may imagine that my room was not in a fit condition to be seen by the promenaders as they passed the long windows, when I tell you that sometimes for two or three days I did not make my bed. I would just throw the counterpane over the sheets, and 'make it do.'

"The contents of my dressing-case and trunk usually littered the mantel and chairs and floor. Of course I could have dropped my curtains, but generally my carelessness was too inveterate to remember even that cheap expedient.

"Mrs. Hamilton once kindly spoke to me about my habits, but I received her counsel so ungraciously that she concluded to let me do as I pleased. So my room continued in its condition of chaos—ribbons, slippers, faded bouquets, shells, mosses, seaweed, and garments of all descriptions hopelessly jumbled together.

"The rooms of the Hamilton girls joined mine, and their habits were very neat and orderly. Naturally I found their apartments much pleasanter than my own room, and used to sit with them most of the time when we were not with the other guests. The girls occasionally came in to my den and picked up my dreary scatterings, and put me in order for Sunday. But Monday morning would find me at 'odds and ends' again. Somehow my things wouldn't 'stay fixed,' I used to say.

"The weeks flew on golden wings after Prof. Blanc became my daily companion; and when the season drew near its close, my heart was mine no longer. He was the one in whom I found all that was noble, and good, and great, and my thoughts and dreams were all of him.

As yet there had been only the interchange of pleasant thoughts, and those delightful attentions that seem to mean so much. Like all modest maidens, I dreamed, and hoped, and waited for the words that would be the fulfillment of what my heart desired.

"Words came, but they were not the words for which I waited, nor were they spoken to me. I overheard them, and they changed my whole life and character.

"I was sitting in the summer house in the hotel grounds, alone, at dusk, one evening, where I had gone, hoping soon to be followed, when, coming slowly down the walk, I heard the steps and voices of men. I did not care for the companionship of two, so I gathered the folds of my dress back into the corner, hoping the gentlemen would pass on and not notice me. They paused, however, among the shrubbery at the entrance, and I, instead of making my presence known, sat quite still and listened.

"'I suppose I may congratulate you, too, then?'

"It was Dr. Grayson's voice that spoke.

"'No, not in that way. I shall never marry a woman who offends all my ideas of neatness and nicety.'

"The professor's voice uttered these words, and my heart fairly stood st ll.

"'But if you love her as you say,' urged the doctor.

"'It would not continue. When love has reason to blush for its idol, the homage cannot last. The woman I marry must be as neat as her heart is true. So should every one be, I take it, who calls herself a lady.'

"'But, Blanc, are you not carrying this too far, and making it of more importance than it deserves? There is reason in all things. I don't see much in this,' said the doctor's voice was a trifle impatient.

"'No,' returned the professor, calmly. 'The point is this: natures like hers and mine are antagonistic—after a fashion. I am, by habit and nature, orderly and particular. She is decidedly the reverse. Should we marry, after the first few weeks of blinded love, my eyes would be opened to the truth, and I should hate a slattern.'

"'You are harsh and cruel in the way you argue. Don't you expect to sacrifice something? Don't you know men always grow more particular the longer they remain unmarried? All young girls, I take it, are careless; and if she suits you in all other ways, and you love her, you are foolish to give up your thought of asking her to be your wife.'

"'I am not harsh, and if there be any cruelty in the matter, it is I who suffer it. I love her. She may not care for me. But, Grayson, I couldn't marry an untidy woman. I have too much reason to know what sort of order Miss Seldon keeps in her room, and even what her habits of personal neatness are. The Hamilton girls' rooms join hers. The character of the inmates is stamped therein. When you marry, you will have a neat, orderly, well-kept household. Miss Seldon's husband will not. But as I shall probably never see her again after to-morrow, it matters nothing to me.'

"And with these words, the two gentlemen passed on.

"'What did I do?'

"Burning with mortification and chagrin, I hastened into the house and up to my hateful room. How forcibly the truth of the words I had just listened to came to me when I beheld the dire confusion that reigned there. Then I wept the bitterest tears my eyes had ever shed. I saw it all now—how my untidy, careless habits had utterly lost me the man I loved, and who confessed he loved me.

"He was going to town the next day. I should never see him again; and he would forget me, no doubt, and marry some pretty girl who would never offend his fastidious taste.

"But in truth I did not feel the least indignation towards him. I did not see any harshness in his judgment of me. If I had had that feeling, I should never, perhaps, have changed, as I did.

"But it was true, what he had said. I saw it. Two natures so thoroughly 'at odds' in their habits—one fastidious to a fault, the other careless in the same degree, could never live happily as man and wife. There would be disturbances every day, breeding discord and final dislike. The wedding music would, after a few years—perhaps months—be only 'sweet bells jangled out of tune.'"

"What became of him?" asked Bella, in an anxious voice.

"He left the seashore the next day, without bidding any one good-bye."

"And did you never see him?"

"Oh, yes," replied Aunt Sue, with a bright smile. "I married him five years afterwards."

"Uncle Ned? Why, Aunt Sue! Was that man he?"

"Yes, that man was he. I will tell you how I came to please him, after all. I made up my mind that night that I would never allow myself to be called a 'slattern' again. I would strive diligently to correct my untidy habits, and no one's love thereafter lavished on me should have cause to 'blush for its idol again.'

"I accomplished my purpose. It was hard at first—as it will be for every one naturally careless—to learn to fold and arrange, and dust, and smooth, and pack away. But I was determined I would cure myself of my besetting fault, and I did.

"Four years afterward, when your uncle and I met again, at the same seaside house, in the same old arbor, we came to a perfect understanding, and agreed we would try life together."

"I suppose he took sly glances at your boot lacings, examined the rims of your collars and cuffs, and peeped into your closets before he proposed, however," interrupted Bella, in sarcastic tones.

"They all stood the scrutiny if he did; for there wasn't a neater or more orderly young lady on the shore than she who was once the untidy Sue Seldon."

"And do you believe that is the reason Dave Evans did not marry Gertie Graves?"

"I don't say so, but it may be. A young man of fastidious tastes and neat habits ought always to consider this question: 'Is the woman to whom I have given my heart one who will make my home comfortable and happy?'

"It is an important question of character to be considered. Home comfort and happiness depend very much upon neatness, order, and system, and a lack of them is sadly to be regretted in a wife."

"Then a husband may be as careless and untidy as he pleases? Pshaw!" said Bella.

"No, no," replied Aunt Sue. "It is certainly a most excellent thing to have a cleanly, orderly man at the head of one's house; but the man don't make the home you see. He only procures it. The woman makes the home, and neatness is the best of servants to her there, besides being a strong magnetic force to attract her husband to his own fireside.

Bella got up from the lounge, flirted her crushed ruffles, and made some biting little speech, about "nice" men in general. But as Aunt Sue and the girls knew that she had one in particular in her mind, they hoped she would be benefited by the bit of life history that had been given her.—*Youths' Companion.*

How Indians Cure Meat.

When her lord has killed a buffalo the woman's work begins. She has to skin it, the meat to secure, and all to pack upon ponies or mules, and carry to camp, where the meat must be cured. This is done by cutting it into thin sheets, and hanging it over poles in the hot sunshine, where it is soon dried thoroughly; then it is packed fresh in packages of about one hundred pounds each, and inclosed in a nice folding sack of thick buffalo skin, prepared especially for the purpose. This is not dressed down thin after being fleshed, but well tanned, and of the full thickness of the skin; the hair side nicely ornamented with paint, for the outside of the sack. This is cut out like a huge envelope, so that the ends and sides will fold over whatever is put in them, and secured by strong buckskin strings. By being thick it retains its form, and is very useful for carrying other things besides meat and tallow. After the meat is taken care of the skin must be looked after. Those taken at this season of the year are mostly dressed for lodges. They are first staked on a smooth spot of ground, and water put upon them, when they are ready for fleshing. This consists in removing the flesh with an instrument made of a straight bar of iron, about a foot in length, flattened at one end and filed to an edge. This being grasped in the hand, and a succession of quick blows given, the work slowly proceeds. The skin is then dried, after which the hair is removed in a dry state, and the skin reduced to the proper thickness by dressing down on the hair side. This is done with an instrument made by firmly tying a flat piece of steel, filed to a bevcled edge at one end, and with the corners rounded, to a large prong of a deer's horn. This is so trimmed, in connection with the body of the horn, as to form an elbow, and is used a little as a carpenter uses his adze. This work is usually done in the cool of the morning. The brains of the animal, having been properly taken care of for the purpose, are now soaked and squeezed by the hand until reduced to a paste, and applied to both sides of the skin, which is afterward worked and rubbed until flexible. The preparation of robes is from winter skins, and differs from the foregoing only in being dressed down on the flesh side, so as to leave the wool and hair upon the robe, and is more thoroughly worked, and scoured by means of a sharp-gritted stone.

Girls' Dresses.

The vest overdress is one of the most popular overdresses for girls. It is a partly-fitted polonaise, with a deep Louis XV. vest set in. The back is shorter than the long front, and has but one seam; for very stout girls it is better to shape a side form in the back, making three seams, in the English fashion. The side of the garment has a useful square pocket. The long front slopes away sharply to show the vest, which is set in with the side seams, or, if greater warmth is required, this vest may have a separate back made of flannel. The kilt skirt is generally worn by girls, but a gored and flounced skirt may be used if preferred. Braid in short parallel pieces, and giving the military effect, is the trimming most used for these suits. The materials are any dark warm wool stuff, such as cashmere, serge, camel's hair, or Knickerbocker. Solid colors are preferred for such dresses, but the design is also liked for plaids, as it requires so little trimming. For very small girls who cannot arrange their dresses carefully it is, perhaps, better to attach the kilt skirt to the vest overdress, making the whole suit one garment. To do this the placket opening of the skirt should be made on one side, and the belt of the skirt should be tacked to the back and sides of the overdress.

To make a fashionable muff, cover an ordinary size tumbler with cloth or velvet, and put fur or satin bows on the edges. Put one thumb in, and let your arm hang as if broken.

The Sultan of Turkey.

The sultan of Turkey pays almost daily visits to his collection of wild beasts and birds. Some he makes favorites, while to others to takes a dislike, from the tone of their voices or other causes, and they are banished from the imperial gardens to the extremity of the seraglio. Men-of-war are sent to all parts of the world to increase his collection, and the governor of every province tries to afford him an agreeable surprise by costly presents—Arabian horses, carpets, fruits, etc.

So, too, wealthy Mohammedans, as soon as they purchase a handsome slave, send her to the sultan, who never refuses her. The presents, of course, do not come out of the officials' own pockets, but rather serve to swell their gains, for they take ten horses from the taxpayers for one that they send the sultan.

Of late years pictures and vases from China and Japan have accompanied these gifts, the sultan having taken a passion for these and having spent this year £60,000 on pictures. The palace expenditures has been £2,000,000 a year ever since his accession.

His servants number 5,500—the kitchens employing 500, the stables 400, the menagerie 100; while there are 400 caikdjis, 400 musicians, 300 doorkeepers of the twenty-one palaces and kiosques, and 100 porters. The harem has 1,200 inmates. The sultan has twenty-five aids-de-camp, seven chamberlains, six secretaries, and at least 150 employees with various functions. There are fifty medical men, 150 black eunuchs, and 100 harem messengers.

Many of these servants are married, and feed their families with the broken meat, while they have under servants, so that 7,000 persons are daily fed in the palace, at an average cost of five francs a day, or £500,000 a year. The horses, 600 in number, are mostly presented by the khedive, who also annually sends costly jewels, pictures, and birds. The stables cost at least £40,000, and the harem £160,000; while the pensions to the imperial family amount to £1,821,600, and repairs to the palaces and kiosques £80,000—not to speak of the sultan's passion for building, which since his accession must have swallowed up at least £560,000. His nominal civil list being only £1,240,000, the remainder of the £2,000,000 must figure in the budget under other items.

What he Saw.

I was out among the Molly Maguires, says a correspondent, and I shall never forget the striking impression I received there. I went to do some stumping for my party there a few years ago. It was then, I think, a bad place for our party stump speakers, whatever it may be now. We managed to get up a meeting, but we had a decidedly unsympathetic crowd. The first speaker was received with yells and corn cobs. He retired when the latter became too plentiful. That was poor encouragement for me; but after a little the crowd appeared to be somewhat less hostile, and I was ordered to the front. I looked upon it as almost a forlorn hope, but I had an idea that my speech, which, by the way, was prepared for the occasion, might cool down the boys, and possibly put them in good humor; so I stood up boldly, and had got as far as "Fellow citizens," when I heard an unearthly "Whew!" and instantly I saw about a thousand comets and shooting stars all mixed up with innumerable flashes of forked lightning. Then I found myself on board a vessel in a terrible storm. There were breakers ahead, and she came upon them. I heard her timbers crashing against the rocks. A great wave washed me overboard, and I sank to the bottom. I was astonished to find the bottom of the sea one mass of dirty mud. This excited my curiosity. I commenced an investigation, and gradually concluded that the forked lightning, shooting stars, etc., were all created by the blow of a brick on the bridge of my nose; that the howling of the storm at sea was the shouting of the angry mob; that the crashing of the vessel's timbers was the tearing down of the platform; that the wave that washed me overboard was the rough that bounced me; and that the mud was a sad reality. I was in it sure enough. Somebody gathered me up, and I got back to the hotel, more dead than alive.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Childhood is the sleep of reason.

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.

Most men are afraid of a bad name, but few fear their consciences.

What we call conscience is in many instances only a wholesome fear of the constable.

There is no outward sign of courtesy that does not rest on deep moral foundation.

Without content we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing:

We must be as courteous to a man as to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.

Covetous men need money least, yet they most affect it; but prodigals, who need it most, have the least regard for it.

To neglect, at any time, preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; to omit it in old age is to sleep at an attack.

We look at death through the cheap-glazed windows of the flesh, and believe him to be the monster which the flawed and cracked glass represents him to be.

The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unfaltering.

Hints for Lovers.

In the first place, it is an imposition on any well bred girl to keep her up later than half past ten o'clock, when you have the opportunity of seeing her often. If you always leave her with the wish in her heart that you had staid longer, you gain so much. Never run the risk of wearying her with your presence. Be just as earnest and straightforward as in your honorable dealings with men. Impress your friends with the worthiness and seriousness of your love, so that vulgar and senseless bartering will appear to them as such. Love is religion—the supremest happiness; wear it manfully and proudly, but hobly. Woo a woman bravely. If there is anything humiliating to a woman, it is to have a lover whom she wishes to honor, weak and vapid, ever yielding and half afraid of her. She longs to tell him to "act like a man!" The man who conceals or denies his love for fear of being laughed at, is a coward. A love that has no divinity in it is not love, but passion, which, of itself, has nothing ennobling. That was a beautiful inscription on an engagement ring: "Each for the other and both for God."

A Curious Incident.

In 1834, the county of Rockingham, N. H., was the scene of great excitement, caused by a most atrocious murder, perpetrated by the keeper of a public house, a wealthy citizen being the victim.

A man named Walter Heywood, a wealthy merchant from an adjoining county, had occasion to visit Rockingham, and put up at a public house called "The Adams," kept by Samuel Tinley. At this house Mr. Heywood met a couple of old friends, with whom he took supper, and passed the greater portion of the evening with them, discussing the weather, business and politics, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Heywood made known the fact that he then had on his person the sum of $3,000 in cash. The evening passed pleasantly, and about nine o'clock Mr. Heywood excused himself, and retired.

About half-past ten his two friends also retired, occupying a double-bedded room on the second floor. Shortly after midnight one of them was aroused by a quick, stifled cry, which so alarmed him that he woke his companion. They listened, and could distinctly hear the moans of some one evidently in great distress, and quietly following in the direction of the sound, they soon found the room from which it proceeded, the door of which was ajar, and on looking in they saw a person weltering in his blood on the bed, and another man standing over him, with a dark lantern in one hand, and a knife, dripping with blood, in the other. To their great horror they recognized the murdered man as their companion of the evening, while the man with the murderous weapon was their host.

They instantly seized and disarmed him, and charged him with the crime. He denied it stoutly, said that he too had been aroused by the struggle and the groans, and had entered the room in order to afford his guest any aid it might be in his power to extend. On entering, he said he found the bloody knife lying upon the threshold, and had picked it up, as it lay directly under his feet.

These assertions were of no avail, and the man was handed over to the authorities, and lodged in jail to await trial. In due time his trial came off, and on the presentation of the above facts, he was convicted, and in due time executed.

Mr. Tinley asserted his innocence throughout, and reiterated it from the gallows, in a speech to the multitude gathered to witness his execution. Notwithstanding this, he was generally believed guilty, and his punishment regarded as just.

After his death a letter was found in his cell, addressed to the attending clergyman, which read as follows:

REV. HENRY LOWRY.—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed is a sealed envelope, which I desire you to take possession of, and not break the seal until Charles Tinley, my son by my first wife (and my only surviving relative), who is now in feeble health, is no more. Then open the package, and let the contents be made public. It is my earnest wish that you accept the trust, and see that my object is attained. I do not fear the law, but prepared for the occasion, might cool down the boys, and possibly put them in good humor; so I stood up boldly, and had got as far as "Fellow citizens," when I heard an unearthly "Whew!" and instantly I saw about a thousand comets and shooting stars all mixed up with innumerable flashes of forked lightning. Then I found myself on board a vessel in a terrible storm. There were breakers ahead, and she came upon them. I heard her timbers crashing against the rocks. A great wave washed me overboard, and I sank to the bottom. I was astonished to find the bottom of the sea one mass of dirty mud. This excited my curiosity. I commenced an investigation, and gradually concluded that the forked lightning, shooting stars, etc., were all created by the blow of a brick on the bridge of my nose; that the howling of the storm at sea was the shouting of the angry mob; that the crashing of the vessel's timbers was the tearing down of the platform; that the wave that washed me overboard was the rough that bounced me; and that the mud was a sad reality. I was in it sure enough. Somebody gathered me up, and I got back to the hotel, more dead than alive.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Childhood is the sleep of reason.

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.

Most men are afraid of a bad name, but few fear their consciences.

What we call conscience is in many instances only a wholesome fear of the constable.

There is no outward sign of courtesy that does not rest on deep moral foundation.

Without content we shall find it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing:

We must be as courteous to a man as to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.

Covetous men need money least, yet they most affect it; but prodigals, who need it most, have the least regard for it.

To neglect, at any time, preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; to omit it in old age is to sleep at an attack.

We look at death through the cheap-glazed windows of the flesh, and believe him to be the monster which the flawed and cracked glass represents him to be.

The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unfaltering.

Hints for Lovers.

In the first place, it is an imposition on any well bred girl to keep her up later than half past ten o'clock, when you have the opportunity of seeing her often. If you always leave her with the wish in her heart that you had staid longer, you gain so much. Never run the risk of wearying her with your presence. Be just as earnest and straightforward as in your honorable dealings with men. Impress your friends with the worthiness and seriousness of your love, so that vulgar and senseless bartering will appear to them as such. Love is religion—the supremest happiness; wear it manfully and proudly, but hobly. Woo a woman bravely. If there is anything humiliating to a woman, it is to have a lover whom she wishes to honor, weak and vapid, ever yielding and half afraid of her. She longs to tell him to "act like a man!" The man who conceals or denies his love for fear of being laughed at, is a coward. A love that has no divinity in it is not love, but passion, which, of itself, has nothing ennobling. That was a beautiful inscription on an engagement ring: "Each for the other and both for God."

Wolves in France.

The number of breeding wolves in France is estimated at 1,000, and the number of whelps born in the months of May and June at about 2,500. One thousand eight hundred wolves on an average are killed annually. It is believed that at the commencement of April 2,000 wolves are active in committing depredations. The direct damage committed by each of them is estimated at about 1,000 francs' worth of cattle, representing altogether 2,000,000 francs. Much greater damage, however, is inflicted by the wolves indirectly, as owing to them the farmers are obliged to have folds for more than 20,000,000 sheep, which causes an expenditure of hundreds of millions. The *Journal de l'Agriculture* believes that if proper measures were taken the wolves could be extirpated in four or five years.

Two telegraph operators in separate Hartford offices quarreled over the wires until one challenged the other to meet him half way and fight. They met and had it out in fisticuffs.

That Boy Bob.

Bob is a boy, of course, and he acted just like a boy; just as you, reader—if you are of that sex—have done hundreds of times in your boyhood days. But let the Danbury *News* tell the story:

Bob's mother is one of those unhappy women who will be obeyed, and Bob could not go skating that day. What would Bob do? The look in his eyes grew harder, the fingers increased their pressure, and the lines in his face—the hard, cruel lines—became more marked. Death would not come at the beck of a boy with tear stained cheeks. But Bob would have his revenge without the aid of the dread messenger. Had his mother loved him she could not have been so cruel. But he would test that love now, however great or little it might be. His own heart was numb with pain. Why should not she suffer? She should! He brought his hands together with sharp, nervous force, and uttered this determination aloud. He could not defy her, but he could grieve her, and he would. He would lacerate her feelings, he would wring her heart, he would crush her soul. How? It doesn't seem possible that a heart so young could conceive such a cruel purpose. Bob determined to eat no supper! He could hear the dishes rattle in the dining-room, but every sound only strengthened him in his determination. He would go without food, and gloat over the agony in his conscience stricken mother's face as he faded slowly away before her eyes. How happy Bob was now—so maliciously, so cruelly happy. Pretty soon there was a step in the hall. It was his mother's coming to call him to supper. She opened the door.

"Robert!"

"M."

"Come to your supper."

"I don't want no supper," he said, in a constrained voice.

"Don't want any supper?"

"No," he mumbled.

"If you ain't down to your supper before we get through the table will be cleared off, and you shan't have a mouthful," was the somewhat unexpected rejoinder.

"I don't care," he replied, in a stifled voice.

Then the door was shut, and Bob was alone again—a somewhat surprised and disappointed Bob. To his strained hearing every sound at the table was distinctly apparent. Then came the extra rattling of clearing away the things, and shortly after a silence. Poor Bob! He covered his hands over his head, and sobbed himself to sleep. When Bob awoke the darkness was intense, and he was chilled to the marrow. He raised his head and listened. Not a sound was heard. He crept out of bed and found his way to the door. The hall was as dark as the room. His parents had gone to bed, and had never come near to see him fade slowly away, and were now, without doubt, sound asleep, with no thought of little Bob. How long he had slept he could not tell, but while he slept a great transformation had gone on. The aching void in his heart had been transferred to his stomach. Shivering and quaking, he got out of his clothes and crept into bed. A feeling that meant him harrow his head out of sight beneath the covers. The next morning he did not have to be called to breakfast, but at the table, under a self-inflicted protest of a mild type, he buried his grief under a pyramid of buckwheat cakes.

SAMUEL TINLEY.

When it became known that such a paper had been left, everybody thought it contained a confession of guilt, and for a time there was the keenest curiosity felt in its contents. Of course, it was not gratified, and in a few years the crime, the murderer, and the mysterious document were all forgotten.

Six years after his father's execution, Charles Tinley died, and the long-looked-for document was published in the county paper. It is too long to insert here, but it was to the effect that of the actual murder of Mr. Heywood he was entirely innocent; he confessed, however, that he was nevertheless a murderer. Years before he had killed

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 26, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the frauds solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State in the heading of your letter.

OUR VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

We have spent a week at the National Capitol. A full decade has written its records since we have been more than a casual and hasty visitor there. We never had inclination for the peculiar life—the whirl of fashion, the struggles of ambition, the fleeting honors—so many seek in that gay city. During the sad years of the war duty to others, which was then duty to country, called us frequently there and made us familiar with the inner sanctuaries of power and brought us regretfully close to some of the great men whose names are engraven on the brightest pages of their country's history. We then met faces and forms familiar to all, who now are no more seen of men. The sad countenance of LINCOLN was unveiled to the people, and his ungraceful gait was recognized on the street as he hurried to and from the Departments, unconscious of the gaze that followed him. So too the great War Minister, STANTON, who fashioned armies as if by magic and faltered not until the armies of the rebellion were subdued; the polished grace and stately form of CHASE, whose unselfish patriotism ruled among the money changers and taught them that national honor and credit are the first attributes of national life; STEVENS, the "commoner of the Republic," always faithful and fearless to a fault; WILSON, sensible, practical and safe in counsel—all these with scores of others on whom the nation leaned in the years of its sorest trials have passed away and their places are filled by others who are devoting their best energies to the work before them.

As we visited the Senate and the House we were almost startled as we turned from chair to chair only to meet with strange faces. But then a decade had passed, and in that time the "relentless scythe" has made fearful ravages Well nigh unto half a generation has passed from the earth and the sands of the glass run as ceaselessly in high places as among the lowly and unknown. In the Senate, among the old faces we recognized CAMERON, and HAMLIN and MORTON, and ANTHONY and SHERMAN, all still true to country and duty. Among the new faces quite conspicuous is that of the late dusky bondman, BRUCE, who reached the full stature of citizenship through the flame of battle, and he fills his seat with dignity and ability. In the House the change is still greater. Time and the mutations of political conflict have done their sleepless work in a more striking manner. To get there is difficult. Every avenue to every door is crowded by anxious throngs—men and women, some visitors as we were, but too many crowding toward the new altar of power to plead for positions, and a close observer could see the unrest of hope deferred writing its painful story on their faces. In the conspicuous position of Door Keeper we found the same Confederate who occupied the position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of the Rebel Congress, flaunting his authority! As we cast side we find nearly all the faces strange and new. Scarce a dozen of the men who answered "roll call twelve years ago are occupying seats in the National Congress now. There are but few men of ability—the most of the new Representatives are pigmies and yet each one is vain enough to dream that forty millions of people are standing in awe and reverence at what is in reality nothing more nor less than "bombast and buncomb." BLAINE and GARFIELD are able men and the acknowledged leaders on the Republican side. RANDALL leads the Northern wing of the Democracy and HILL and LAMAR the late Confederates, while HYMAN, RAINEY and SMALL represent, and ably too, the late enfranchised race.

It happened to be our good fortune to hear the "Great Debate" between BLAINE and GARFIELD on the Republican side RANDALL and HILL on the other. That the latter are able men must be conceded but in this encounter they were more than matched. That this was felt to be so is proven by the fact that the Speaker received near two hundred telegrams from Northern Democrats urging him to stop the debate. What a spectacle! A man who devoted all his brilliant energies amid shot and shell, blood and carnage to the destruction of the Union, and who after receiving pardon, blessing, restoration and benediction, now comes up to the National Capitol to teach those who preserved the Government and Union their duty to the Constitution and the laws! On this subject we shall have something to say hereafter.

We met many of our old friends of Pennsylvania and other States, two or three in the Senate, several in Congress, a few in the Departments and many others spending a few weeks as "lookers on in Venice." Old friendships were renewed and the good feelings and pleasant reminiscences of "auld lang syne" revived.

Washington continues to be crowded, especially with an army of Democratic patriots from all sections anxious to serve their country in any capacity whatever. They arrived with the smile of triumph upon their rubicund features, but are leaving, one by one, with dark and gloomy frowns, the victims of disappointment. The "drippings from the roast" would not reach round, and those who could, like Arabs folded their tents and silently stole away, leaving their trunks in the hands of their land lords for board. They went, sure of a "good fat place," and hence did not provide over plethoric pocket books. The morning of their hopes which dawned with such refulgent splendor and promise faded into darkness. Some are too poor to get away—are in want, hungry, starving. Others, whose financial resources are not yet exhausted, are still remaining, watching like Micawber for something to turn up. Bye and bye, they too, in the shadow of the night at the hour when the owl wanders over the country in search of his evening meal, will be compelled to shake the dust from their feet and depart ingloriously from the scenes of their hopes and aspirations. Alas! not til the example of good old CINCINNATUS is more generally followed will this cease.

But our article is growing too long, and we close it by observing that the national outlook is encouraging and the prospects of a Republican victory in 1876 much brighter than ever before

THE AMNESTY BUSINESS.

Ever since the close of the late war the Democrats in Congress have been persistent in their attempts to have passed acts which should declare general amnesty to those who took up arms against the Federal Government. No person, after the close of the war—not even JEFFERSON DAVIS himself—had been by Federal law disfranchised, nor deprived of his property or his liberty. The only disability which had been enacted related exclusively to office holding, and even that did not touch the rank and file of Confederate Soldiers. It simply provided that no person who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engage in insurrection or rebellion against the General Government, should be deemed eligible for Representative or Senator in Congress, or for any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, unless such disability should be removed by a vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. The fact that more than eighty Confederate officers hold seats in this Congress shows that leniency has been observed in removing the disability. Not only is this fact apparent, but the further one that no application for pardon to a rebel, save in the case of JEFF DAVIS, has ever been made to Congress and been refused; and during the whole period from the close of the war up to the 4th of March, 1875, the Republicans have controlled, by large majorities, both branches of Congress. The only reason that full forgiveness was not long ago extended to all rebels was, that Republican legislators, reflecting the wishes of their constituences, wanted some enduring record that the persons upon whom the act of forgiveness was to be bestowed would, as a condition, *ask* for it, Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, before the holiday recess, introdduced a bill for general amnesty, in no manner requiring the subjects of it to petition for its benefits. Mr. BLAINE, proposed to remedy this omission by amending the bill thus:

That all persons now under disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Confederate States, shall be relieved of such disabilities upon their appearing before any judge of the United States courts and taking and subscribing in open court the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, viz.: "I, A B, do solemnly swear and affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States."

It is a very mild requirement that individuals who have once been guilty of perjury, and have added treason to that crime, should be obliged to publicly ask for pardon before they can receive it, and also to take another oath of fidelity to the government which they once attempted to overthrow.

GEN. ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

It is a matter of general regret that this distinguished gentleman has retired from the Third Auditorship of the United States Treasury. But it is gratifiing to know that he retires from the office without a spot or blemish on his character or integrity, as is shown by the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
January 5th, 1876.

Dear Sir—I have your note of this morning in which you ask whether in connection with your resignation, as Third Auditor of the Treasury, or in reference to your service in this Department, if there has been anything, which reflected in any manner upon your character or integrity, and in reply have the pleasure to assure you that no charge has been made against you in this respect, and that your resignation has been accepted without the slightest imputation on your integrity as an officer.

Very respectfully,
B. H. BRISTOW, Sec'ty

GEN. ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Third Auditor.

HON. JOHN A. HYMAN.

At Washington last week we called on Hon. JOHN A. HYMAN the only Republican Member of Congress from this State. We found him industriously performing his duties and ready to cooperate in everything calculated to promote the interests of the District and State. He acts with great caution and thus far has made no mistakes. He says "I am the servant of the people. They are my master Let them indicate what they desire and I will obey." He has the courage to take a brave and manly stand in favor of what he believes to be right. We think we can safely predict that he will make a useful Member.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

The Republican party in North Carolina being dead at home still retains a little power at Washington. In the first District McLindsay has more influence with Grant than any other man. Yes McLindsay may be said to be "the power behind the throne."—*Albemarle Times.*

Gammon. Col. LINDSEY isn't the only man in the District that can beat the Democracy. Though full of energy and a capital organizer and worker he don't claim to dictate or control. *No one man can do this.* There are other able, worthy men on both sides of the Sound, any one of whom, if nominated, can lead our party to victory in the next contest. For instance there is Judge ALBERTSON, the two MOORE'S, WILLIS BAGLEY, Solicitor MARTIN, Judge HILLIARD, all of whom have been spoken of as possible candidates for Congress. Either of them would reflect credit on the party and District and would demonstrate to the opposition that the Republican Party of the First District has as much life and spirit as ever.

CAN IT BE?

It is heart rending to think that after St. Louis and Chicago, the city of Brotherly Love should be found suspected of "crooked whiskey." But such seems to be the dark hint of a late dispatch. Philadelphia in these centennial days ought to be free from the entanglement of viscera-decomposing fluids; certainly, free from any that deviate from a straight line. But the telegram is cautious and thinks twice before making the charge. It considers that though it is certain that there have been large dealings in illicit whiskey, yet there is "no positive evidence that they did it with any guilty knowledge." This is neatly put. It carries the impression that the whiskey in this case though slightly curved can not be rudely called "crooked." And the preliminary investigation developed a most startling and unaccountable fact "It was discovered that they had paid the full market price of the whiskey." It is impossible for whiskey to be any straighter than that.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Executive Committee met at Washington on the 13th inst., and fixed upon the 14th of June as the time and Cincinnati as the place for holding the next Convention to to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The lack of honor displayed by the White League Democracy of Louisiana in going back on the Wheeler compromise is receiving from all quarters the denunciation it so richly deserves. Even the Democrats of the National House of Representatives are disgusted, and comment freely and severely on the behavior of their colleagues.

The *Courier-Journal* alludes to the year 1776 as noted for the number of inferior people with long lives who were born in it. The year 1876 will, of course, undertake to set it a better example. A people who are distinguished for nothing but old age might as well be born vegetables.

The editor who was told that his last article was as clear as mud promptly replied: "Well, that covers the ground anyhow."—*N. Y. Cammercial.*

It might have been an article on real estate, you know.

The Centtennial of 1876.

This highly favored country is about to celebrate its hundredth birthday. Under its favored privileges, its citizens have been happy: worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences; pursuing their chosen avocations unmolested; growing rich and prosperous. Some have attained the most exalted positions from the smallest beginnings. This is particularly applicable to DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Ten years ago they had but a limited local reputation, but in this time, aided by scientific research and conscientious business direction, they have attained such a celebrity that there is not a country on the globe where they are not known and used. Wherever disease prevails, especially, such as result from torpid liver, dyspepsia, costiveness, sick headache, fever and ague, they are eagerly sought for. 30-2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 8.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Caroilna.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PAMLICO.

Insurance & Banking

Company.

OF TARBORO, N. C.

OFFICERS:

HON. GEO. HOWARD, President.
CAPT. JNO. S. DANCY, Vice-Pres't.
J. B. CHESHIRE, Jr., Sect. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Howard,	Kemp P. Battle,
Wm. S. Battle,	Jessee H. Powell,
Capt. T. H. Gatlin,	Capt. J. S. Dancy,
Mathew Waddell,	Elias Carr,
J. J. Battle,	Jos. B. Coffield,
Wm. Eppin,	O. C. Farrar,
John L. Bridgers Jr.,	John Norfleet,
	Fred. Philips.

THIS COMPANY INSURES

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property.

and all classes of insurable property.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire! at moderate rates.

☞All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

ORREN WILLIAMS,
Supervisor of Agencies.

GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
21-3m. Elizabeth City, N. C.

1776. A National Family Paper. 1876.

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper exposing every swindler, quack and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER is a large eight page 40-column paper, Ledger size, overflowing with charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poetry Wit, Humor and Fun. It gives all new Receipts, Rights Secrets, Arts, &c., &c.; has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc. etc., and is a Perfect Family Paper.

Humbugs. Its specialty is to expose every Fraud, Quack, Swindler, and Cheat. Every number has five columns of truthful, reliable statements. No sawdustt, lottery, gift, bond or "out and call" game can ever "catch" you if you read this great paper. It exposes all swindlers without fear or favor, and gives a list of over 1000, with names and "games."

IT COSTS but 75 cents a year and is sent prepaid everywhere. It is just the paper for every home Southern or Northern. It is not political, religious or sectarian. It waves for all. Started in 1865, it has gone on for 12 years, and is read by 100,000 people. You want it some time. Why not now?

Elegant Chromos. We have imported 12 Splendid French Chromos (worth $1.00 each), size 9x11 inches, finely mounted and we offer ANY FOUR of these gems and BANNER a whole year, all free, for $1.00. These are genuine Chromos, suitable for any parlor. For other premiums offered

A Last Word Reader, remember 1876 is our country's centennial. During this one year do take a Nation's paper, which always pays one that is for RIGHT and against wrong; one that knows no party, no north, south, east or west; but a paper intended for every reader, one that saves money to its readers by exposing the "tricks and traps" of swindledom; and now is the time. You have put it off too long. Send to-day. Now is the accepted time.

SEE, Only 75 cents secures this great paper a year, with four charming Chromos, only $1.00 5 numbers sent for 15 cents. Specimens (100,000 ready) SENT FREE TO ALL. Send for it NOW. Costs nothing to see it, send TO-DAY to

BANNER PUBLISHING CO.,
Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

PREMIUMS.

☞We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.

REMEMBER
The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.
Their Machines Rank among the very Best.
Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.

Premium No. 4 is a

Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops.....Price, $205.

Premium No. 5 is a

Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $325.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church, needs an Organ. Pass the Subscription Paper.

SILVERWARE.

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the Judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1853, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6.	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7.	Child's Cup, gold-lined	2 75
8.	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9.	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10.	Half dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11.	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12.	Cake basket, new pattern	13 50
13.	Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, ivy decoration	15 50
14.	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums, for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

We will give the above described premiums for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

No. of Premium	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Premium	No. of Subscribers.
No. 1	35	No. 8	4
" 2	38	" 9	5
" 3	40	" 10	7
" 4	100	" 11	10
" 5	150	" 12	16
" 6	1	" 13	18
" 7	4	" 14	30

The price of subscription is $2.10 for each subscriber which includes postage. On receipt of the cash which must in all cases be sent by check, draft or money order, the premiums will be ordered and forwarded from the manufacturer's immediately.

Address Palemon John, Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Good s in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twil.
and 1-2 b.. s,
JET JEWELR .
Also a fine selection of Ladies, es and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHRES.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complere, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL.
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalisis and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance on a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, fourtenant-houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $30 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D POOL,
Elizbet City, N. C. Agent.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41 tf.

WE WANT AN AGENT

IN EVERY COUNTY
—IN THE—
UNITED STATES!

GOLD COIN! $1,000.00 in GOLD COIN!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove, test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all Pains and Aches of whatever internal and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise than

DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY,

SEVEN SEALS
—OR—
GOLDEN WONDER

We have had this challenge of $1,000 prominently displayed in all our City paper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the excellence of our Remedy over all other. For External or Internal use,

IT WIL EFFECT A SPEEDY CURE IN ALL CASES OF

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Wounds, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Faux, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Catarch, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heartburn, Indigestion, Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and Especially Rheumatism.

A POWERFUL REMEDY WHICH IS TAKEN INTERNALLY BY ONE.

This celebrated medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt, its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact it literally demolishes pain.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE

No Cure, No Pay. Try It, and be Convinced.

We Offer PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT AN AGENCY OF UNIVERSAL SALE!

To You this is a Golden Opportunity.

Thousands are now out of employment. To them we offer, in the Remedy, a preventative of hard times. We have adopted as our Motto

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERING MANITY.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; thousands have been cured, and have found out from actual experience that DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, is the Most Wonderful Destroyer in Existence, the Most Expeditious, Safe and Powerful Remedy in the World. Cures are effected almost instantly, as if by Magic. Thousands certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and universal praise of this Great Remedy personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Diseases.

$1,000 Profit in Four Months! 1,872 One Dollar Bottles Sold!

Read This.

Scott Town, Lawrence County, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—Dear Sirs: At this time I feel inclined to inform you of the benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, after being confined to my bed for eight years with the complication of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Right Side, with debility, for which I tried the skill of our most eminent physicians, also a doctor of New York and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the southern part of Ohio. Took enough patent medicine to swim in—all to no purpose. At length I was induced to try Dr. Radcliff's SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER. I sent and got six bottles and before using it I was able to travel in a buggy. Took the agency for it in April last month and have sold thirteen gross or 1,872 bottles, up to this date, August 20, 1875, and am still growing demand to sell ten thousand (10,000) bottles in the next year. Could think this worth using you can do so, as I am generally known over three counties as a great afflection.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. DAVIS.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. TRY IT

FOR THIS GREAT REMEDY WE WISH YOU TO ACT AS OUR AGENT

DEAR SIR:—The above fully explains the article we wish to sell. This is feasible, and by being energetic, will pay you well. It is our desire to appoint an agent in every county in all parts of the United States and Canada, granting to each the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in the county. Should you accept the agency for one or more, and you shall have the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in your county, as long as we continue to act as our agent, and all orders which we may receive from your County will be turned over to your account.

This Wonderful Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, sells readily in the hands of the right kind of men, and we want none other. Now, if you think you are the man for the work, forward your order, name your county, and go to work; you will in a few days, without a doubt. We have one man who buys on an average 2 gross per week, and his orders are increasing rapidly, and he has a small county (Clarke Co. Ohio) in that he expects to sell one gross per day, at retail, the entire year round, or 3 gross per week. You have the privilege of selling wholesale or retail, or putting it on commission with druggists, or selling by sub-agents. This business is worth the attention of good men with a small capital. Should you make but reasonable wages—say $100 per month for the first few months (many make more) you would nevertheless be establishing a business that will pay you largely in the end.

Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just what we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER is put up in $1.00 and 50 cent bottles, finished in neat and appropriate wrappers, and packed in nice boxes, one dozen in each.

To druggist our scale of prices are—Large size, $1.00 bottles, per dozen, $9.00; small 50 cent bottles, per dozen, $4,50.

We give special terms to our County Agents at such figures that they can sell to peddlers and country stores at the above price and make a handsome profit. We also give an

EXTRA PREMIUM TO AGENTS!

In order to have live, energetic men to take hold of the business at once, we have concluded to give free gratis to each and every agent a present of a man some, fine

COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, FREE.

Beautifully engraved, and correct time-keeper, worth $20.00, and a certificate of agency SOLE CONTROL of such county as the agent may select (not already taken); and furthermore, all orders coming from such counties as the agent may select, will be sent by the agent to be filled—in fact we give sole control of such counties so long as the agent continues in the busines. Remember, the Premium Watch is given gratis to agents who take this plan to have our Great Remedy quickly and thoroughly introduced. Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience and secure your county at once, before being taken by some one else. Remember, this offer is open for a short time only.

A Small Capital Required to Run a Large and Paying Business.

The capital required is very small and the profits from it will fully equal that of the majority of merchants who have invested a large capital in their business. Hundreds in all parts of the country are making from

$1,500 TO $5,000 A YEAR.

And hundreds more will date their success from accepting our liberal offer at this time. Any one willing to work for success can not fail to succeed, but those who believe that it can be had without business are not the kind of men we want to push our business. We want

A LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENT,

As one such is worth a dozen who expect a business to push itself. We have spent in advertising our business

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has paid us to do it, and it pays our Agents, as it advertises it thoroughly in every County and Township in the United States—not only for us, but for the Agent. Remember this is a life business and that every year it grows larger and larger.

We will send to parties contemplating to act as our Agents a SAMPLE DOZEN BOTTLES securely packed with our different Posters, Bills, Show Cards, Terms, etc.,

UPON THE RECEIPT OF $2.50.

And all sending $2.50 for Sample Dozen, we will send free of charge, Samples of our Elegant Chromos, entitled:

GOOD MORNING! GOOD NIGHT!
FEEDING THE CHICKENS! MOTHER'S GRAVE!
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN! SO PEEP!
READING THE BIBLE!! FIRST LESSON!

If you want your county, let us know as soon as convenient, as the territory may be taken. We would be pleased to have parties who contemplate taking an agency, to send for a Package of this wonderful Remedy before engaging largely in the business.

Remember, we Guarantee Every Bottle.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!

With these suggestions we leave the matter with you. We do not wish you to engage unless you will follow the business as a business, and really desire to make money. We want active but honest, conscientious men. To such we will guarantee success.

Address all communications to

R. KENNEDY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY JAN. 26TH 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Cotton at New York 13c, corn from 60 to 64c. At Norfolk cotton 12½c, corn from 55 to 57c.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than in receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to "kicks, medicine and advice."

We are a Republican, always have been, ever expect to be. We labor for the unity, harmony and advancement of the party. We have no vengeance to gratify, no wrongs to retaliate, no strife to prosecute, no enemies to punish. We have no disposition to look back, but feel encouraged all to go forward.

Speaking of this wise we heard our friend soliloquising the other day. "This year we shall have the Centennial celebration, the Presidential election, 366 days, 52 Sundays, and all the girls making love to us. It is all glorious enough, but five as the love making, and you may have all the rest."

The Schooner J. W. Hinton, Capt Simpkins, loaded with corn at Hertford for Georgetown, ran against a snag at Swanns Point and came up to this place to undergo repairs. The corn was transferred to another Schooner, the Express, which sprung a leak and sunk at Grandy's wharf. She has been raised but the corn is much damaged.

A correspondent writes us a long and very description of the festivities of a wedding party, at Rose Dale on the 21st. Our crowded columns only leaves room for this closing paragraph:

Everybody was lively, everybody was happy, everybody was everybody's friend and everybody else was his friend and so it was till the end. But this pen cannot do justice to the subject. Like my friend after the second supper, I am "too full for utterance" and as the boy said when he first saw the wildest it was "just the biggest I ever seen."

On Wednesday night last, on returning from the Baptist Church at this place, Mr. LAFAYETTE HALSTEAD, an aged gentleman of Providence township, met with a serious accident which resulted in his death on the following Monday morning. A running horse, it is supposed, knocked him down, and while lying in the road insensible, the night being very dark, he was run over by several vehicles. His skull was fractured and his leg broken at the knee. An inquest was held over the body.

A valued friend writes us thus: "Having positively declined the use of your name as a candidate for Congress, please indicate who, in your opinion, the 'young men' should be." To which we reply that we cannot do so. As for the NORTH CAROLINIAN, it will not presume to dictate the candidate. This is a matter for the Republicans of the District. When, in Convention assembled, they make a nomination the party organ of this District will work for the nominee. Who he will be we cannot predict. The only advice we have to give is: Let there be a man who can inspire enthusiasm and rally the most strength; let him be a man who has courage, who will boldly meet his competitor, who is able and who will make an entire and thorough canvas. We have several such men in the District.

We have always favored the idea of a road and advocated giving it local aid. At first we were led to believe that it would cost from ten to twelve hundred thousand dollars to build and equip it, so we were willing to try to raise one fourth the amount in local subscriptions. Further investigation—and we have not suffered the past two years to pass away without learning a good deal about the matter—have satisfied us that the road could be built for about half that sum. But the parties seeking the contract demanded about the original amount in local aid. This we objected to. It was to large a proportion from our poverty stricken people. Beyond the State line but little need be expected. The burdens must fall upon the people and counties at this end. This being so, we feel that one hundred thousand dollars was as much as ought to be asked of us; that it was the outside limit; that we could not go beyond that. A party, in every way reliable and responsible, has been found willing to accept this, *and to go to work just so soon as the subscription is raised.* As Elizabeth City will be the terminus and as the Machine Shops are to be located here, (thus most largely benefitting this County) we must expect to raise the largest proportion of the $100,000. If we do not, the enterprise must fail and every interest continue to drag and suffer. It is the only and last chance for the material salvation of our people and section. Do not let it pass unimproved. Let every man vote for the railroad subscription on the 17th of February. If it is carried, work on the road will be commenced at once and it will be completed in time to carry our fall crops

Local Briefs.

The "Sociable" will be held to-night at Mrs J. L. Ball's on Ehringhaus street.—Our young townsman WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, having passed an excellent examination before the Supreme Court, has obtained license to practice law. He is a young man of promise.—A good machine shop is one of our great needs.—There was a heavy wind storm on Wednesday night.—The office of the *Visitor* is over GEO. W. BELL'S gun store.—The "Sociable" at Capt. HARNEY'S on Wednesday night, was a very pleasant affair.—The revival at the Baptist Church continues. Seventeen new members were added to the roll on Saturday.—The winter has been remarkably mild; hyacinths in bloom in the gardens and the yellow jessamine and flowes in the woods.—There will be a meeting of Cherokee Chapter held in the Masonic Hall at this place on the 8th of February. Notice next week.—A general dullness continues to pervade all the departments of trade.—WHITCOMBS have again started their mill.—Among the arrivals last night we notice Jay Cooke J. C. Fuller and A. J. Sheets, all of Philadelphia.

Local Port-Folio.

The man who would like to see you—the blind man. Always getting things down to a point—the needle maker. Well informed on combing events—the barber. The difference between a hill and a pill—the one is hard to get up, the other hard to get down. From pole to pole—telegraph wires. Show a narrow understanding—tight boots. Motto for leap year—give the old gal a chance.

Business Locals.

French Prunes, Currants, Citrons &c., at Fowlers—cheap—fresh—delicious.

Fowlers stock of calico, cottons &c., is large and prices attractive—call.

Parties desiring Garden or Flower Seeds would do well to read the Card of Edw'd J. Evans & Co., Nurserymen and Seedsmen at York, Pa.

We call attention to the card and advertisment of C. F. & C. B. Mackenzie, Dealers in Carriage and Wagon Material at Baltimore. They are prepared to furnish dealers and manufacturers with every thing in their line and at the smallest advance. Give them a trial.

Profitable Employment—A Permanent Business.

Read the large double-column advertisement of Kennedy & Co., in this paper. Read it all. Study and accept their offer. The advertisers are worthy of confidence, and their assertions can be relied on. Parties remitting money can be fully assured that they will receive just what is promised. The liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Kennedy & Co. are shown by the fact that they give to each agent a coin silver hunting case watch. We have seen and examined this watch and are able to say that it is in every way equal to what is claimed for it. They want an agent in this county; some lucky reader of this paper will get it. The remedy they offer is popular, the profits large, the business all your own. If you do not wish another to bear away the prize, answer this advertisement at once, and remit for sample dozen, and you will thank us for advising you, and thus giving you a business as long as you live—permanent, profitable, honorable, pleasant. Who could ask more?

Neighboring Counties.

—Ten thousand blue fish were caught some ten days ago off Hatteras beach, six miles South of the Light House, by twenty men with five nets. The time occupied was sixty hours.

—GEO. H. WOOD Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Woodville, Perquimans county. This is an excellent appointment—one that will give general satisfaction.

—From Perquimans we learn that W. S. Whedbee, of Hertford, intends to engaga in the grocery business at that place. Success to him.—Mr Hosier, on Perquimans river, is putting a double force of hands on on his mills, to run them day and night. He is a man of wonderful energy.

—From Gates we learn that L. L. Smith, county Deputy of the I. O of Good Templars has established a Lodge at Reynoldson.—James T. Walton is erecting a splendid residence near Gatesville.—Gen: Roberts and family propose boarding at Riddick's Hotel.—John R. Walton has established a firet class School at Gatesville and has employed Mrs. Ella Dey as Assistant, both excellent teachers. &c.

—The office of the *Beacon* at Greenville, Pitt county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. Our late townsman T. B. GABNER was the Proprietor. He had just got under way—issued one number. The loss will be a severe blow to him.

—Our reports from the Roanoke, the Cashie, the Chowan and both the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds indicate active preparations for the fishing season.

—Court in Camden this week. About the usual amount of business.—J. W. Halstead has moved from Ship Yard to his farm above South Mills.

—From Hertford county we learn that the Methodists propose building a Parsonage at Murfreesboro for the residence of the Presiding Elder and stationed Pastor.—Andrew Vincent, a respectable citizen of the county, was taken sick at the dinner table on the 16th inst., and died before medical aid could be procured. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity.—The patronage of the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro has so increased as to require an additional Professor. Rev. F. C. WOODWARD has accepted the chair of English Literature. The Faculty of the institution is an able one.—Mr. A. T. Byrd, a merchant of Winton, was married to Miss Cutchings. of Franklin, on the 19th inst.—Dr. Arthur, having located near Murfreesboro, has left Winton without a physician.

Gov. Brogden has appointed Prof. Kerr to collect productions of the State to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

MARRIAGES.

WOODARD—GREY.—At Cartright's School House on 23rd inst., by Rev. Seth Morgan, Mr. WM. WOODARD to Miss MAMIE GREY, both of Woodville, N. C.

WILLIAMS—HEWITT—Near Rose Dale, this county, on Thursday, Jan. 20th 1876 MR. BUTLER WILLIAMS to Miss MARGARET HEWITT, both of Pasquotank county, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

SCROFULA

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who have been long and painful sufferers

CANKER

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker

MERCURIAL DISEASES

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases

PAIN IN THE BONES

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause

SALT RHEUM

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-head &c will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE

ERYSIPELAS

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE

Reason should teach us that a rough blotchy skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and to outward application can ever cure the direct VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

TUMORS ULCERS OR OLD SORES

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and the complaint will disappear

CATARRH

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

CONSTIPATION

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling them to perform their several functions

PILES

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers

DYSPEPSIA

If VEGETINE is taken regularly according to directions a speedy cure will follow

FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters creating a factious appetite but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action

FEMALE WEAKNESS

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, act upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27-6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

Vegetine to be had at
Dr. BUTT'S

Queen's Delight, one of the very best blood purifier known; Cod Liver Oils, Peck's, Moller's, Burnett's, Wilson's, &c; Bull's & Ayer's Sarsaparillas, Rosadallis; Simmon's Liver Invigorator in powder and liquid; Plantation, Hostetter's, Orange Grove, Baker's Hoofland, German and Star Bitters; Sea Weed Tonic; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Allen's Hair Restorer; Hall's Sicilian Hair Renovator; Lyon's Katharion; Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ague Cure; Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound; Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; Allen's Lung Balsam; Sanford's Liver Regulator; Pratt's Killer of Bed Bugs; Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu; Balsam Wild Cherry; Norris' Tonic; Sozodent; Hampton's Vegetable Tincture; Old Nick's Cholera Medicine; Jaynes' Alterative, Expectorant, Tonic Vermifuge, Pills, Liniment and Carminative; Bachelor's and Richmond Hair Dye; India Cologogne; Tarrant's Seltzer Apparent; Gargling Oil; Radway's Ready Relief; Houseman's Cough Drops; French Dressing for Shoes Mustang Liniment; Perry Davis' Pain Killer; Mother Noble's Syrup; Piso's Cure for Consumption; Debing's Pile Remedy; Magnolia Balm; Foutz, Robert's and Fickard's Herse Powder; Old Nick's Magic Liniment; Sewing Machine Oil; Erasive for cleaning cloths; Fahnstock's, McLane's, India and Louie Vermifuge; Holloway's and Greensfelder's Worm Confections; Ayer's, Schenk's Mandrake, McLane's, Sholls, Wright's, Cephalic, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Lee's and Shallenberger,s Pills; Mitchel's Eye Salve; Pancreatic Emulseon; Forrest's Juniper Tar; Alicock's Porous Plasters; Sulphate Quinine; Sulphate Chinchoma; Sulphate Chinchonidia; Cincho; Quinine and Sweet Quinine; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Haughton's Pepsin; Sapolin; Coxes Geletine; Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberrry, Pine Apple and Bitter Almond; Mount Eagle Tripoli for cleaning silver ware, brass, &c.; Gray's, McAllister's, Carbolic and Griswold's Salves; Dalby's Pain Extractor; Starr Paper, Congress Water; Harlem Oil; Liquid and Solid Opodeldoc; Tarrant's Cubebs and Copabia Compound; Dye Colors of various shades; Composition; Husbands and Caleine Magnesia; Eureka Toothache Remedy; Old Nick's Toothache Cure; Sages Catarrah Remedy; Thompson's Eye Water; Wheaton's Itch Ointment; McMuns Elixir Opium; Payson's Indelible Ink; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Chlorate of Potash Troches; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Shears; Razors and Straps; Spectacles; Colognes and Extracts for the Haukerchiefs; Chest Protectors; Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Shaving and Clothes Brushes; Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs; Black and White Pomatum; Toilet Powders; Paper and Envelopes; Large lot of Account Books; Segars; White Lead and Zinc; Varnishes of various grades; Black Paint; Linseed Oil raw and doubled boiled; Lard, Lubricating and Fish Oils; Chrome, Green and yellow, and all other grades of paints; Window Glass of all sizes; Lamps and Chimneys; Kerosene 150 degrees Fire Test; Spirits Turpentine; Coal Tar.

All the above articles can be had at

DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S, DRUG STORE, 75 Cor. of Road and Fearing Street.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly, A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON, 113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read

Gardening for Profit!

If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read

Practical Floriculture!

If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read

Gardening for Pleasure!

ALL BY

Peter Henderson.

Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Sent Free to all Applicants.

Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.

Peter Henderson & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

DEVOE'S brilliant OIL, SAFEST AND BEST.

DEVOE'S brilliant OIL,

The Finest Illuminator in the World.

The Devoe Manufac'g Co., PROPRIETORS, No. 80 Bever St., NEW YORK.

20-6 months.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square, RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency an exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Seventeen First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from Eight new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 27—6m.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION TO

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Publications

POSTAGE PAID.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Weekly		$ 4 00
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner	weekly	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrate Zeitung	"	4 00
The Day's Doings	"	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladys Journal	"	2 50
The Young American,		2 00
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls Weekly		3 50
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly		1 50
Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine	Monthly	1 50
Frank Leslie's Boys of America	"	1 50
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours	"	1 50
Frank Leslie's Bndget of Fun	"	1 00
The Jolly Joker		1 00
Frank Leslie's Family Herald	"	50
Frank Leslie's New York Journal		15
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac		
Frank Leslie's Comic Almanac		

Every yearly subscriber is entitled to a beautiful Premium Chromo with each publication. The originals were designed and chromos are painted in oil, exactly reproducing, in every detail, the original masterpieces of art.

Description of Chromos, Publication and Gifts, with sample papers, sent on receipt of stamps for return postage.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 26—6m.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

24-1yr.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT **VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.**

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 69 & 89 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORCE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR **SAW MILLS,** AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE **STEAM ENGINES,**

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

TAKE NAIL, LEE'S, DERBY TRIPOD WRIST MODEL,

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 NOW IN USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing &c. Cotton Gins, Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Oil Mill Machinery, Cotton Seed Hulls, Feeders, &c. Send for Circulars. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal terms to the trade. Catalogue free.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

18-3m

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute, St. Joseph, Mo.

24-1yr.

R. H. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Grocers,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 6 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N C

Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. P. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.

23-3m.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Tinware, Woodenware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Paints and Oils, Glass, Tobacco and Segars, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Grocery Department. Dress Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Tinware, Woodenware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Paints and Oils, Glass, Tobacco and Segars, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Grocery Department. Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins and Fancy Goods, Linens, &c. White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Children, Kid Gloves for either Ladies or Gents, Hamburgs, Edgings and Insertings, Jet, Pearl and Fancy Buttons, Thimbles, Scissors, Needles and Pins, Combs, Silver Goods, Jewelry, Spectacles, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Counterpanes, Damasks and Doylies, Towels and Napkins, Shawls, Hoods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Queensware, Tinware, Woodenware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Paints and Oils, Glass, Tobacco and Segars, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Grocery Department. Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins and Fancy Goods, Linens, &c. White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Children, Kid Gloves for either Ladies or Gents, Hamburgs, Edgings and Insertings, Jet, Pearl and Fancy Buttons, Thimbles, Scissors, Needles and Pins, Combs, Silver Goods, Jewelry, Spectacles, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Counterpanes, Damasks and Doylies, Towels and Napkins, Shawls, Hoods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, and all kinds of Notions. Prices shown to please the purchaser. Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WATER STR ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Laths, Pickets and JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,

YORK, PENN'A.

SEEDS Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Seed Wheats, Trees and Hedge Seeds, &c.

BULBS. Bulbs, of all Kinds, for Spring and Fall planting.

TREES Fall planting. Standard and Small Fruit, Evergreens Trees, Grapes and Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bedding Plants, &c. Enclose Stamp for priced list 25c for Full Descriptive Catalogue. 31-3t.

HomeLine.

Stm'r ROTARY

Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Prorates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co. and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co. and Clyde Line.

☞ Freights carried at lowest rates.

BRODRICKS & SMITH, Agents.

25—tf

SAFES SALE

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES,

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES,

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,

265 Broadway, New York, 721 Chestnut St., Phila.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS, Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD Zimmerman's Wharf where all Railroad trains for the best Fish, Oysters, Clams, Terrapin, Soft Crabs, Coffee, Alabama English Sweet Potatoes, and all kinds of Canned Goods can be had. Also, all kinds of Country Produce, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Pine Apples, Peaches, Cucumbers, Pickles, &c. All can be had at Zimmerman's Wharf

Six thousand Peaches, Blue fish, Salt mackerel and Potatoes, and for Sale at Island No. 1, Roanoke River, Bertie County, N. C. Also, Fish, Roe and Peach blow Potatoes, at the lowest Price.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

BAINES' PATENT FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES.

An entire revolution in the construction of Foot-power machinery. Especially adapted for Sunday School, Church, Dwelling and Parlor use. Send for Circular. Address, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TIME TABLE. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. On and after Sundays excepted as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	9,55 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon	2,20 " M
Leaves Weldon	2,40 P. M
Arrives at Raleigh	10 P. M

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, and with Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Superintendant.

49—tf.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam Latham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD for BARGAINS. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN THE LATEST STYLES. BRODRICKS & SMITH. 3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE

Bakery & Confectionery Store

WILLIAM STEGER.

THOMAS E. BLAND, Elizabeth City, N. C.

House, Sign and ORNAMENTAL *Painting*

REPAIRING

WAGON SHOP

MANUFACTORY OF

Farm and Spring Wagons, Cart, Wheels &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SAUNDERS, Main Street ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JONES' *Livery Stables* AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and on reasonable terms. ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good supply of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found in the store prepared to accommodate customers in New Goods, or in his shop repairing and hoping to receive an article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS WATCHMAKER

near Brother's Livery stable

Our Pocket Calendar for 1876.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

New and Good Recipes.

ORGANIC PUDDING.—Two cups flour, one half cup butter, one cup of molasses, one cup raisins, one and one half cup milk, one teaspoonful saleratus dissolved in milk; boil two hours in tin boiler. Serve with sauce.

"INDIAN PUDDING.—Scald one pound of Indian meal; that is, pour boiling water on it, stirring till stiff; have ready one pound chopped suet; stir it in and add one pint New Orleans molasses and one ounce ground ginger; bake in greased tin in slow oven; takes about two hours to bake.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Melt over a hot fire a piece of butter, size of an egg. Cut up into it one and a half or two pounds of mild cheese. After melting for five or ten minutes pour into it half a glass of milk. Season to taste. After this has been on the fire for about fifteen minutes pour it on some hot toast.

MINCE PIES.—Two pounds of boiled beef heart, chopped when cold; two pounds beef suet, chopped fine; two pounds of pippin apples, chopped; two pounds raisins, stoned and chopped; two pounds currants, picked, washed, and dried; two pounds of powdered white sugar; half a pound of citron, cut in small strips; one teaspoonful of salt, one grated nutmegs, half an ounce powdered cloves, half an ounce powdered mace, an ounce of cinnamon (not good measure). After mixing well, taste and judge for yourself.

EGGS AND MINCED VEAL.—Take some remnants of roast veal, trim off all brown parts, and mince it very finely; fry a shallot, chopped small, in plenty of butter; when it is a light straw color; add a large pinch of flour and a little stock; then add the minced meat, with chopped parsley, pepper, salt, and nutmeg *to taste*; mix well, add more stock if necessary, and let the mince gradually get hot by the side of the fire; lastly, add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter found, and poached eggs on the top.

Draft Horses.

We start out with the proposition that great size is not a necessary point in favor of a draft horse, and is often an objection. Next we state that a draft horse is not to be judged by his ability to trot fast. Fine action, in the sense in which the words are applied to roadsters, is not to be expected of horses designed for heavy work. Again, an unusual disposition to lay on flesh or fat, however desirable in an animal designed for fancy work, is not considered recommended in an animal designed for labor.

Especially for use in America, soundness is a very important point in any horse, and as much so among draft horses as among those for other purposes. There should be no predisposition to disease of any kind. There should be such a constitution that reasonable exertion to which a working horse is subject shall not produce sickness nor unsoundness of any kind. Perpendicular legs, which figure in the greatest back among most draft horses, are not to be commended. Among the first things at which we should look if about purchasing a stallion, would be his feet. It is to be hoped that importers and breeders of draft horses may pay especial attention to this matter.

Good eyes are another essential. It is a not uncommon fault with many draft horses that their eyes are small, dull, snaken or vicious looking. Good temper is especially to be desired. A dull, and brute, without any manifestation of energy or spirit, is to be avoided on the one hand, as is a bad tempered vicious brute on the other hand.

Among the faults of lesser consequence, but one we think worthy of notice, and one we think on which a breed of horses with very many excellencies, the Clydesdale, could be improved, is in having long hair on the legs. We see no good in this hair; it certainly adds nothing to the beauty of the animal, and it holds mud, wet snow, ice, etc., to an undesirable amount. If this trait were bred out we think a gain would be made.—*Western Rural.*

To Make Good Bread.

The following recipe will make two good sized loaves: Boil three large potatoes, mash them perfectly smooth while hot, add a piece of butter half the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Then take a pint of warm water; half of this I pour over the potatoes; with the other half I moisten one and a half teacups of flour. Beat the flour well to remove all the lumps, and add to the potatoes; put in half a teacup of yeast, and, last of all, a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cup of warm water. This makes a very thin batter, which must be well beaten and set in a warm place—with bottom heat at first—over night. Latterly I have used "compressed yeast" to save trouble. One-third of a little cake dissolved in a cup of warm water is sufficient for this amount of bread.

In the morning sift into your bread tray three pints of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt. Make a cavity in the middle, and pour in the risen sponge, which should be full of bubbles, or it is not good. Knead well with both hands. The dough should be very soft, and only as much flour rubbed on the hands as is absolutely necessary. Knead for five or ten minutes—the longer the better. Afterward sprinkle a little flour over and under, and set away, covered with a cloth, in a warm place. It should rise to double its size. When it has risen this much, over an hour, knead it again. Divide into two loaves; set the pan in a warm place until the loaves have risen to the top. Bake in a quick oven for about half an hour. If it is desired after the first kneading, take about half the dough, and roll into biscuits. Let them rise a few minutes in a warm place, and bake in a quick oven. Potato bread I believe is far more wholesome than any other, and I can confidently recommend this bread as the best I ever made. It will keep fresh for a week.

At an English Execution.

Referring to bungling executions, a correspondent tells us of the case of Bousfield, the wife murderer, who was hanged in London some years since. He not only succeeded in getting his hands and arms loose, but actually climbed to the top of the scaffold. Taking off his black cap he then commenced to unfasten himself so that he could jump down among the crowd; but old Calcraft, with the agility of a monkey, went after him, pulled the black cap over his eyes again, grabbed him by the legs, and down they went, Calcraft sticking on like grim death, and groans, cat calls, yells, and hisses for half an hour, till Bousford was dead. When Calcraft made his appearance to cut down the body he was received with a dreadful storm of shrieks and abuse. He politely bowed to the audience three times and then cut down the body and disappeared.

A Virginia girl took aim and pulled the trigger of her father's double-barreled shot gun. Her truant lover fell. She slipped quietly into the house, stated the fact and was composedly eating her dinner when arrested. She is now in jail awaiting the result of the young man's injuries.

EVENTS OF 1875.

JANUARY.

1. Six thousand miners strike in South Wales.—A majority of the New England cotton mills start on full time and a reduction of ten per cent. in wages.

4. Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature expelled by United States troops; Gen. Sheridan assumes command of the army of the Gulf.—The Tilton-Beecher case called.

6. Don Alfonso left Paris for Spain.

7. The Senate passed the Specie Resumption bill.

13. The President's Louisiana message sent to Congress.—P. B. S. Pinchback (Rep.) of Louisiana elected United States Senator by the Kellogg Legislature.

14. In a message to Congress the President urged an increased revenue to aid in returning to specie payments.

15. Gladstone resigns as leader of the English Liberals.

20. Francis Kernan (Dem.) of New York, Henry L. Dawes (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Wm. A. Wallace (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, Thomas F. Bayard (Dem.) of Delaware, and Joseph E. McDonald (Dem.) of Indiana, elected United States Senators.—Montenegro said to have declared war against Turkey.

21. The Little Tariff bill passes the House.—Judge Isaac P. Christiancy (Rep.) of Michigan, elected United States Senator.

22. The Governor of Dakota appeals for aid for the sufferers by famine.—Ex-Gov. A. S. Paddock (Rep.) of Nebraska elected United States Senator.

25. The House agreed to the repeal of the additional Pacific Mail subsidy.—Garibaldi takes his seat in the Italian Senate.

26. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside (Rep.) of Rhode Island and Andrew Johnson (Dem.) of Tennessee elected United State Senators.—Defeat of the joint resolution fixing the Presidential term at six years.

27. Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph (Dem.) of New Jersey elected United States Senator.

30. The Senate Republican caucus decided to uphold the Kellogg government.—Lock-out in the South Wales mines begun; 125,000 miners idle.

FEBRUARY.

2. King Kalakaua sails from San Francisco for Honolulu.

3. The Senate rejects the Canadian reciprocity treaty.—Angus Cameron (Rep.) of Wisconsin elected United States Senator.—The Marquis of Hartington made leader of the English Liberals.

5. The House passes the Civil Rights bill.—Opening of the British Parliament.—Report of the accession of Taetien to the Chinese throne.

6. Reports on Arkansas affairs made to the House.

8. The President's Arkansas message sent to the Senate.—The Senate election committee reports in favor of admitting P. B. S. Pinchback (Rep.) of Louisiana to a seat.

9. The first train runs through the Hoosac tunnel.

10. The Republican joint caucus perfected the "Force bill."

11. Charles W. Jones (Dem.) of Florida elected United States Senator.—A fire destroys $2,000,000 worth of property at Port-au-Prince.

13. The House passes a bounty bill, involving the payment of about $20,000,000.

15. Withdrawal of the Morrill District bill in the Senate and the discussion of the Pinchback case.—Cape Cod bay frozen over.

16. Election of John Mitchel, Nationalist, to British Parliament from Tipperary.

17. Allen T. Caperton (Dem.) elected United States Senator from West Virginia.

18. The Pinchback resolution laid on the table by the Senate after twenty-nine hours' debate. The President calls an extra session of the Senate, to meet March 5.

19. Samuel J. R. McMillan (Rep.) chief-justice of Minnesota, elected United States Senator.

23. The United States House passed a substitute for the Tax and Tariff bill.

24. The Ohio Prohibitionists nominated State officers.—The French Assembly passed the Senate bill.

25. The Queen and France and other vessels run ashore near New York in a fog.—Five persons killed and over thirty wounded by the crushing in of the roof of St. Andrew's church, New York.

26. Damages by the flood in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Tennessee.—Report of the wreck of the steamer Hong Kong in the Indian ocean; twenty-nine persons missing.

27. The House passes the "Force bill," and recommits the report on the Pacific Mail investigation. The Senate passes the Civil Rights bill; it goes to the President.

MARCH.

1. The House recognizes the Kellogg government in Louisiana.—M. Buffet re-elected president of the French Assembly.

2. The Senate passes the Tax and Tariff bill.—The House passes Judge Poland's Arkansas resolution, and agrees to the Franking clause in the Post-office bill.—The Bounty bill passed in the Senate by the Vice-President's vote.

3. The House decides the Louisiana Representative contested cases.—The bill admitting Colorado passed in the House; the New Mexico bill lost.

4. The Forty-third Congress adjourns *sine die*.—Work of the Gothenburg in Bass' strait, and loss of about 116 lives reported.

5. Meeting of the Senate in special session.

9. The President informs the cabinet of his intention to abandon civil service reform.—The New Hampshire election results in a Republican plurality, but no choice of governor by the people.—Thomas W. Ferry (Rep.) of Michigan, elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate.

10. The Senate ratified the treaty with Belgium.

11. Announcement of the settlement of the Virginius affair.

12. Disastrous fire at Montpelier, Vt.

16. End of the Fall River (Mass.) strike.

17. Damage on the Delaware river by the breaking of the Port Jervis ice gorge.—Suspension of Siordet & Co., merchants, London; liabilities, $2,000,000.

18. The Senate ratifies the Hawaiian treaty.—Failure of the General South American Banking Co., London; liabilities, $1,500,000.

19. Damage at Port Deposit, Md., and in Lancaster county, Pa., by the Susquehanna flood.

20. Destructive tornado in Georgia.—Oxford wins the university boat race.

23. The Senate adopts Mr. Anthony's resolution approving the President's action in Louisiana.

24. The United States Senate adjourns.

29. Resignation of Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States treasurer, to take effect June 30.

31. The governor of Texas asks government aid against Mexican raiders.

APRIL.

1. Breaking of the Delaware and Susquehanna ice gorges.

3. Gov. Hartranft orders the rioting miners of Luzerne and Schuylkill to disperse.

5. The Democrats carry Connecticut; the Republicans carry Michigan.

6. The civil suit against Wm. M. Tweed renewed.

7. The Republicans have a plurality in Rhode Island; no election of governor by the people.

9. Michael Sullivan hanged at New Brunswick, N. J., for the murder of Edward Talmadge.—First passenger train through the Hoosac tunnel.—Heavy storm in Arkansas.

10. Paul Boyton crossed the English channel.

11. Forty dwellings burned at Millerstown, Penn.; loss about $100,000.

14. Wreck of the Stuart Hahneman, from London to Bombay; thirty-eight lives lost.

16. Three aeronauts suffocated to death during a balloon ascension at Paris.

17. Destructive flood on Mill river, Mass.

19. Centennial celebration of the Concord and Lexington fights.

22. Attorney-General George H. Williams resigns, to take effect May 25.

23. Three steamboats burned at New Orleans; large loss of life.

27. The beretta of the Cardinalate conferred on Cardinal McCloskey.

28. Oshkosh, Wis., nearly destroyed by fire; loss about $2,500,000.—Business part of Hermon, N. Y., destroyed; loss, 100,000.—The Prince of Wales installed Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons in England.

29. Large fire at Detroit; loss, $350,000.

30. Explosion in Bunker's Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, England; over thirty lives lost.

MAY.

2. Revolution at Port-au-Prince, Hayti; forty foreigners killed.—The steamer St. Luke sunk at St. Louis and nine lives lost; the schooner Consuello lost off Marblehead, Lake Erie, and five lives lost; the steamer Alhambra lost on Cape Sable island.

7. Wreck of the Schiller off the Scilly Islands, Eng.; 342 lives lost.

10. The Western whisky ring exposed.—Centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.—The czar of Russia visits Berlin.

15. Large fire at Rutland, Vt.; loss over $100,000.—Peshawur, India, nearly destroyed by fire.

18. Disastrous earthquake in Columbia and Venezuela; Cucuta, San Cristobal, and Urcua destroyed.

20. Large fires in Pennsylvania; loss at Osceola, $2,000,000.—The Mecklenburg centennial celebrated at Charlotte, N. C.

21. The forest fires in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania continue.

24. Strike of the Lowell, (Mass.) mule spinners ended.

26. Over twenty persons killed by an explosion at Boston.

27. Seventy persons burned to death and twenty-two injured in French Catholic cathedral at Holyoke, Mass.

29. Report of the loss of 2,000 lives and several villages in Asia Minor by earthquakes.—The Alert and Discovery left Portsmouth, Eng., for the Artic regions.

30. Large fire at Springfield, Mass.; loss, $500,000.

JUNE.

Loss of steamer Vicksburg, 120 miles off Newfoundland; over forty lives lost.

2. Dedication of the Masonic temple in New York. The United States treasury robbed of $47,000.

10. H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, indicted on a charge of receiving smuggled silks.

13. Heavy frosts in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England.

15. The Tweed decision reversed by the New York court of appeals.

17. Bunker Hill centennial celebrated.

18. A slight earthquake shock felt in several States north of the Ohio. The United States steamer Saranac lost in Seymour narrows.

21. Destructive thunder storm in the West.

22. Tweed removed from the penitentiary to Ludlow street jail.

25. Enormous loss of life and property by the overflow of the Garonne, France.

29. The American team successful in the international match at Dollymount by thirty-nine points.

JULY.

2. The Tilton-Beecher jury fails to agree and is discharged.

3. Centennial of Washington's taking command of the army celebrated at Cambridge, Mass.

5. Seven persons killed and several wounded in a railway collision on Long Island.—Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J., opened.

6. Steamboat collision near Fortress Monroe; ten lives lost.—The Spanish constitutional commission finishes its labors.

7. Plymouth Church raises Mr. Beecher's salary to $100,000 for 1875.

8. Failure of Jacob Rubine, New York gold speculator.—Disappearance of F. A. Eccles, New York broker, after overdrawing his accounts $136,926.—Destructive floods in France and Switzerland.

12. Five villages in Herzegovina raise the Austrian flag and refuse to pay Turkish taxes.

13. The Cornell crew wins the freshman race at Saratoga.

14. Cornell wins the university race at Saratoga.

15. Destructive floods in England and Wales.

23. Trial of the alleged Mountain Meadow murderers begun at Beaver, Utah.—Auditor Clinton of Louisiana resigns.—The national bank of Winthrop, Me., robbed of $50,000.—Explosions: an Iowa City paper mill—five men killed; an Erie railway engine—three men killed.—Turkish troops attack the Herzegovina insurgents.

27. Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, New York; liabilities about $6,000,000.

AUGUST.

2. Heavy overflows reported in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and a severe storm at Long Branch and Ocean Grove.—The Democrats carry Kentucky.

3. About 15,000 operatives locked out at Fall River.

5. Inundation of Kiru, Prussia; disastrous floods in British India reported.

7. The Mountain Meadow jury disagrees.—Arrest of persons charged with robbing the United States treasury of $47,000.—Cardinal McCloskey sails for Europe.

18. The Mistletoe sunk by the royal yacht Alberta; four lives lost.

19. James H. Nye, merchant of New York, fatally injured by a burglar.

23. Reception in New York of the American rifle team.

24. Captain Mathew Webb swims from Dover to Calais.

26. Suspension of the Bank of California, San Francisco.—Stirling, Ahrens & Co., Baltimore sugar refiners, fail for $2,000,000.—First shipment of peaches to Europe, on the steamer Ohio from Philadelphia.

29. Arrest at Philadelphia of State Treasurer Sooy of New Jersey for embezzlement of $60,000.

31. The Panama railroad and Pacific Mail agreement ratified.—Burning of Baxter, Bell & Co.'s paint works, Brooklyn; loss, $150,000.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Democrats carry California.—The association for the codification of international law met at The Hague.

2. The Vanguard sunk by the Iron Duke in the English channel.—A Montreal mob prevents the burial of Guibord's remains.

4. Three white men and ten negroes killed, and as many wounded in a political quarrel at Clinton, Miss.

6. The Alabama and North Carolina constitutional conventions meet.

8. The New Jersey constitutional amendments carried.—Gov. Ames of Mississippi asks for troops.—Explosion in the Celluloid Co.'s building, Newark; large loss of life and property.

9. The steam barge Mendota sunk in Lake Michigan; thirteen lives lost.

10. Heavy storm in the Northwest; the propeller Equinox goes down in Lake Michigan and twenty-two lives lost.

12. Violent gales in the Mediterranean and at the Windward islands.

13. The Republicans carry Maine.

14. Three New York firemen killed and four wounded by the breaking of an aerial ladder.

16. Departure from New York of the fast mail trains for the West.

17. A severe cyclone in the gulf of Mexico destroys property, hundreds of lives and several towns in Texas.

24. A plot to massacre the Black Hills commissioners at Red Cloud fails.

29. Solar eclipse.—The Crow Butte council breaks up without result.—Eleven persons killed and twenty-five wounded in a railway accident near Sorrel, Canada.

OCTOBER.

1. President Grant's Des Moines speech on non-sectarian schools published.—Failure of Sheperd, Hall & Co. of Boston, lumber dealers, for $1,500,000.

2. Reopening of the Bank of California.

4. Burning of the L. J. Bager on the Baltic, and loss of thirty-five lives.

8. Unveiling of the John A. Andrew statue at Boston.

9. Sentence of William H. Westervelt in the Ross abduction case, Philadelphia.

12. The Republicans carry Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska.

16. Return of the Black Hills expedition to Cheyenne.

17. Return of the Pandora to Spithead, England, from the Arctic regions.

19. Ex-Senator Chandler accepts the secretaryship of the interior.

21. Eight of the whisky ring pleaded guilty at St. Louis; $500,000 recovered.

23. Entries of *nolle prosqui* in the libel indictments against Theo. Tilton and F. D. Moulton.

23. Conviction of Col. John A. Joyce in the St. Louis whisky trials.

25. The Republicans carry Colorado.

26. Ten blocks burned at Virginia City, Nevada; loss, $7,500,000.—The "Stonewall" Jackson statue unveiled at Richmond.

29. Failure of Kattengell & Campbell, London merchants, for $2,000,000.

30. Missouri constitution adopted.—The French ironclad Magenta explodes at Toulon.

NOVEMBER.

1. Snow and ice in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania.—Suspension of the National Gold Bank, San Francisco.

2. At the State elections the Democrats carry New York, Virginia, Mississippi, and Wisconsin (with exception of governor) the Republicans carry Massachusetts Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Missouri.

6. Prussia annexes a part of Khokand.

7. The Prince of Wales reaches Bombay.

9. Announcement of the loss of the Pacific off Cape Flattery; over two hundred persons missing.

10. Vice-President Wilson suddenly taken ill at Washington.

16. Minister Cushing receives Spain's reply to the American note.—Tweed's application for a bill of particulars dismissed by the court of appeals.—Alabama's new constitution adopted.

17. Publication of Don Carlos' proposition for a truce with King Alfonso in case of war with the United States.

26. The Sunshine overturned off Columbia river; forty lives lost.—Confirmation of England's purchase of the khedive's Suez canal shares.—Return of Cardinal McCloskey from Europe.

DECEMBER.

1. The Sunnyside sunk by ice near Poughkeepsie; eleven lives lost.

2. Gen. O. E. Babcock demands a military court of inquiry because of the charges connecting him with the whisky ring.—The Philadelphia navy yard sold.

3. The Hudson river closed by ice.—The Reading Coal and Iron company orders the closing of all its mines, throwing over 10,000 people out of work.

4. Wm. M. Tweed escapes from his keepers while visiting his house.—Twenty miners killed by an explosion in the Powell Duffryn pit, near Tredegar, Wales.

6. Meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress.—Wreck of the Deutschland on the Kentish Knock sands, off England; loss of over fifty lives.—Over 130 persons killed by an explosion in the Suaithe colliery, near Barnsley, England.

7. The President's message read before Congress.—Ex-Congressman J. Q. Smith, of Ohio, appointed commissioner of Indian affairs.

8. Congress asked for $1,500,000 by the Centennial commission.

9. The indictment (found Dec. 3) of Gen O. E. Babcock in the St. Louis whisky cases presented in court.

10. Wm. E. Delaney hanged at North Hempstead, L. I., for the murder of Capt. Lawrence.

11. Explosion of dynamite at Bremerhaven; upwards of one hundred persons killed and wounded.

14 Burning of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine works at Bridgeport; loss $500,000.

15. Pesach Nathan Rubenstein, of New York, arrested for the murder of Sarah Alexander at Deal New York (Dec. 12).

16. Over one hundred miners killed by an explosion at Framieres, Belgium.

17. Three negro murderers hanged at the Tombs, New York.—Two thousand people demand relief at Montreal.

18. The President, Congressmen, and government officers visit the Centennial grounds.—Intense cold weather throughout the country.

20. Duncan, Sherman & Co. declared involuntary bankrupts.—The Louisiane sunk in the river Gironde; sixteen lives lost.

21. Yale College withdraws from the rowing association.—French senatorial elections (began Dec. 9) ended.

22. Earthquake at Richmond.—A gas explosion at Boston kills and wounds several persons.

25. Eighty persons killed by an accident in a church at Helliken, Switzerland.

26. The royal palace at Barcelona nearly destroyed by fire.

28. F. D. Moulton sues Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution.

HEALTH IN WINTER.

Some Suggestions Concerning Popular Opinions—Timely Hints in Regard to Ventilation or School-rooms.

The actual beginning of winter this year was, as our readers will recollect, remarkably near its nominal commencement. The great alteration in temperature which occurred about that time, though a little in advance of the change in season as indicated by the almanac, corresponded to the latter with uncommon exactness, the difference in time being scarcely more than twenty-four hours.

A great many people consider winter a peculiarly healthful part of the year. Some persons, we are aware, have a very different impression. The ideas of most individuals in regard to questions of hygiene are a good deal regulated by their own feelings and experience. A man, for instance, who is especially liable to pulmonary complaints, or whose family is subject to them, commonly looks upon these questions in a very different light from one who never takes cold himself, and rarely has occasion for anxiety on account of his wife or children doing so. But the general popular impression is, we think, decidedly in favor of the healthfulness of winter, particularly if the season be a very cold one. "Sharp morning this, Mr. A." gentleman to a friend whom he has just met on the street, and who, with his arms and shows in the position of the wings of a chicken descending from a fence, has temporarily removed the palms of his hands a quarter of an inch from his ears to enable him to hear what is said. "Yes, sir; pretty cold," replies his friend; "mercury at my house two degrees and a quarter below zero when I started from home. Healthy weather, though." "Very healthy, indeed," returns the other. The expression of opinions like these in regard to the salubrity of the atmosphere is certainly not at all unusual in hard-freezing weather, and is much more frequently heard than remarks of an opposite kind.

But there is a great deal of weather in our winters which is not of the sort we have just mentioned, and which nobody imagines to be peculiarly healthful. A driving northeast rain coming after a fall of snow, or the mild, drizzling days of which in some years we have so many between the beginning of December and the end of February, are seldom considered advantageous in their hygienic tendencies. In regard to the very cold weather of which we have spoken, it undoubtedly, if the air be free from dampness as it frequently is at such times, produces upon most people a temporarily bracing and invigorating effect, which is often highly promotive of permanent health. But, on the other hand, there are cases where the effect is evidently anything but favorable. A long continuance of such weather is not by any means always accompanied by a material decrease in the weekly number of deaths. And, besides the evidence of the bills of mortality, ordinary observation shows that the influence of very low atmospheric temperature upon some diseases, among which may be particularly mentioned that class of affections so prominent for the amount of acute suffering they occasion, neuralgic disorders, it is often far from beneficial.

But whatever may be said about the direct effects of winter upon health, there is at least one indirect operation of it that cannot but be regarded as highly detrimental. We mean the want of fresh air, to which so many people are subjected, or to which they subject themselves. We shall not stop to speak of anything, in this connection, but school-rooms. How many pupils have their health impaired from this cause we do not know; but we are convinced that it would require much less paper and ink to give a list of those who are not thus affected than of those who are.

Kind-hearted people, on a windy, stinging day, frequently commiserate those useful members of society who from a lofty position direct the movements of the horses attached to omnibuses or hacks. We have assuredly nothing to say against this feeling; for the work, undoubtedly, is often very hard upon nose and fingers. At the same time, the benevolent individuals in question might sometimes find, in the case of their own children shut up several hours a day in a badly ventilated schoolroom, a field for their sympathy quite as appropriate as that afforded by men whose business exposes them to the full severity of cold and storm. It is certain, at all events, that any healthful tendencies that may pertain to winter weather must, for the time, be of little value to a child sitting with fifty or a hundred others in a room from which the external air is as carefully excluded as from a hermetically sealed can of tomatoes.

It is perhaps not inappropriate to the subject of this article to say a word in regard to the influence of winter upon the health of those who are too poor to provide for themselves sufficient protection against the cold. However conducive to health the present season of the year may or may not be to people who have plenty of wrappings when they go out of the house, and plenty of fuel when they are in it, the effect upon a poor woman or a little child whose home is a room with no fire at all, or not half enough to warm it, and whose clothing is entirely unsuited to the season, can scarcely by any possibility be otherwise than decidedly injurious. The amount of sickness and death that is in this manner every year occasioned among the poor is very great, and constitutes of itself an exceedingly earnest and affecting appeal to the benevolent and charitable.—*New York Times.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A fight took place between the state troops and revolutionists in Sonora, Mexico, twenty-five miles south of the boundary line, and the former were defeated, with ten killed.....The revenue collector at Jackson, Miss., has applied for and obtained military assistance from the government for the protection of his deputy, who has been driven from town to town by armed forces while discharging his duties.....E. G. Foster and Celia Tooie, who were married recently, were found dead on a public street in Los Angeles, Cal., clasped in each other's arms. They had taken strychnine. Another man had claimed the woman as his wife, and it is supposed that this was the cause of the act.....The British authorities have issued a circular to naval officers stating that fugitive slaves asking admission to a British man-of-war when in the territorial waters of a foreign state must only be admitted if their lives are endangered, and must not be kept on board after the danger is passed, but no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer. .....Nathaniel Carr, a Boston merchant, took a box containing $50,000 worth of bonds and papers from a safe deposit vault, and, while examining the contents, had his attention diverted by a stranger. In the meantime a confederate stole the box. All but $7,000 of the bonds can be replaced .....Eight distilleries have been seized by revenue authorities in Chicago.....The house of David Morrison, at Green City, Pa., caught fire from gas conveyed from a neighboring well, and was completely destroyed. Mrs. Morrison and a daughter were burned to death.

A Jew named Minster, residing in a New York tenement, shot and killed his three-year-old daughter, fatally wounded his reputed wife, and then blew his own brains out. The couple lived unhappily together and were extremely poor.!....A dispatch from Eastport, Me., says that the winter fishing there is almost entirely a failure. Over sixty vessels are there, but none of them has a cargo. There are no herring between this port and Back bay.....The national rifle association of Great Britain has accepted the challenge of the New York association to take part in the match for small-bores to be held in the United States during the Centennial celebration..... The Nez Perces Indians, a tribe of about eighty warriors, having threatened to drive the settlers from the Walla Walla valley in Oregon, Gen. Howard has ordered his cavalry to protect the settlers..... Joseph Bork, treasurer of the city of Buffalo, is a defaulter to the extent of $300,000, and has fled to Canada.... Gustave Guski, a New York German, after a discussion about the recent hanging of the three negroes, evidently experimented, as a rope was found about his neck fastened over a hook in a butcher shop where he was employed. He carried his experiment to far, however, and being unable to call for help, strangled to death.

Col. Mines, with Sonora (Mexican) state troops, attacked the main body of the Yaqui Indians at Pirtohallo, on the third of December, and routed them, with a loss of about 200 killed and wounded.....Charles R. Beckwith, formerly confidential clerk and cashier for B. T. Babbitt, the extensive soap man of New York city, has been arrested charged with embezzling $600,000 from his employer..... Several bands of Khokand insurgents are preparing to resume hostilities. French Russian troops will be dispatched to the scene of operations this month.....Heavy rains have occurred in the northern part of Scotland. The rivers have been swollen and large tracts of land inundated. The Loch Earn river has overflowed to an alarming extent, and the mills on its banks have all been compelled to stop. .....At Whitehall, N. Y., a man named Bazell, in a fit of temporary insanity, attempted to assault his wife, when she stabbed him in the stomach, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

The grand vizier of Turkey requested the Pope to use his good offices with the Catholic insurgents in Herzegovinia with a view to peace. The Pope has accordingly instructed Cardinal Franchi to inquire into the condition of affairs.....Archbishop Ledochowski's approaching release is to be celebrated by the Catholics in Germany.....The national debt increased $1,915,062.70 during December. .....Charles L. Hubbard, a prominent citizen and tax collector of Bellows Falls, Vt., committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn at Saxton's river village. Financial embarrassments were probably the cause.....A Vienna dispatch reports that the Archduke Rudolphe, prince imperial of Austria will be crowned king of Hungary in July.....The alleged embezzlement of Isaac H. Frothingham, chief clerk in the stamp department at the Boston post-office, amounts to $4,000.

Hotel Charges.

The York (Pa.) *Democrat* tells the following story: Not long since two York men visited Kansas. They stopped at a hotel one forenoon, and after dinner one of them walked down to the barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was shut, the barber having gone off to take his after-dinner nap. Then the York man walked back to the landlord and said: "With your magnificent country, which is the garden of the world, you ought to be the most prosperous people on earth. That you are not is due to the fact that you don't attend to business. You don't look out for coppers. Here's your barber now, shut up and gone when he might have earned ten cents by shaving me. Now he don't get it, for I'm going to shave myself, and save my cents. I have a razor in my valise, and if you will show me a mirror, I will shave myself." The landlord said the barber was a shiftless man, who, like most Western men, couldn't compare with Pennsylvanians for attention to business, and patience in scooping in the dimes; but he hoped they would all improve in time, and then he showed our friend into a room where he found a good-sized mirror, and shaved himself. Soon after, he joined his companion and congratulated himself on the success he had had in saving ten cents, and teaching Western men financiering. After tea the pair paid their bills and went to the depot to take the train. On their way the man who hadn't shaven said: "Pretty reasonable house, that; only a dollar for dinner and supper." "Only a dollar!" said the other, "why, I paid a dollar and a half!" and a little further explanation showed that he had been charged fifty per cent. more than his companion. So back he went, and demanded of the landlord an explanation, and got it in these words: "The fifty cents extra is for the use of a room. You don't suppose we can have our rooms turned into barber shops for nothing, do you?" and the man who shaved himself went to the depot a sadder if not a better man. He don't brag much of his adventure since his return to York, and it will be some time before he attempts to give another Western man a lesson in financiering.

Weights and Measures.

The following weights and measures are recognized by the United States. A bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds; shelled corn, 56; corn in the ear, 70; rye, 56; oats, 32; barley 48; white beans, 60; Irish potatoes, 60; sweet potatoes, 55; castor beans, 46; cloverseed, 60; timothy seed, 45; flax seed, 56; hemp seed, 40; millet seed, 50; peas, 60; blue grass seed, 14; buckwheat, 52; dried peaches, 33; dried apples, 24; onions, 57; salt, 65; stone coal, 80; malt, 38; bran, 20; plastering hair, 8; turnips, 55; unslaked lime, 30; corn meal, 48; fine salt, 55; Hungarian grass seed, 54; ground peas, 20; a bushel of African peanuts weighs 32; Tennessee, 28; Virginia, 22. A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel. A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel. A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck. A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains one-half peck. A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 10 deep, contains 1 quart.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2,150.4 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2,150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal, and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to heap the measure.

The hens of France earn $80,000,000 a year for their owners it is said.

A Story of the Sea.

Sitting before a blazing woodgrate in a farmhouse in Bridgehampton, L. I., an old gentleman told this story: Many years ago, our fathers tell us a strange woman dwelt alone in a little cottage on the headlands of the coast upon the outskirts of the village. She was not exactly insane, but she had curious ways, and people wondered that she should choose to build her house on the very verge of the stormy ocean. It was a warm and snug little cottage, and over its walls crept green vines and ivies, and flowers varied and beautiful filled the garden in the summer time. She was a curious soul and she had nothing whatever to do with the village people, but kept close to her home and spent her time in adorning its walls, in reading, and in talking to herself. But she had one strange habit that no one could explain. It was this: Every afternoon just as the village clock struck three, she might be seen standing, with streaming locks, on the edge of the head, looking straight out at sea and making faces at and wildly taunting the roaring billows that tossed tangled sea wreaths at her feet. She would stand in this way for several minutes and then she would return to her home. People said, but with what truth no one ever knew, that this woman had once been a comely maiden, the belle of a Connecticut village on the sea coast; that she plighted her troth to a sailor on a headland of the sea one afternoon on the day of his departure for a long ocean voyage. They were to be wedded on the day of his return. Three years passed and the sailor had not returned; and the Connecticut maiden did not see her lover again until his lifeless body was rolled up at her feet in the surf waves in a terrible tempest that shook the coast. She was made insane by the shock and soon after began to wander up and down the ocean beach at the hour at which her lover's body had been washed in upon the shore, stretching out her hands and mouthing at the waves. She at length came over to Long Island and here she died a withered old woman. On the day fixed for her burial a stranger came to the village and stopped the funeral rites, saying that he was the brother of the dead woman. He took the body to Connecticut and it was buried by the side of that of her betrothed, and the two graves look out to-day upon the sound from the crest of gnarly hilltop on the Connecticut shore.

Centenarians in New York State.

A list of centenarians, living in the State of New York last June, is extracted carefully from the census tables, prepared by Secretary of State Willers, but may possibly yet be subjected to revision. The total number of those one hundred years old and upward is one hundred and nine, a gain of nineteen over the census of 1865, when there